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**YO SI PEKING**  
 Chinese Restaurants  
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 Jerusalem: 4-37 p.m. - 5:48 p.m.  
 Tel Aviv: 4:25 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.  
 Haifa: 4:45 p.m. - 5:48 p.m.  
 Reservations:  
 Jerusalem: 5 Shimon Ben Shimon St., Tel. 02-262892  
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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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**THE JERUSALEM POST**

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A young girl in an ultra-Orthodox quarter of Jerusalem looks on in wonderment yesterday as her father waves a chicken above her head in the *kapparot* rite performed before Yom Kippur. According to popular belief, the sins of the person are symbolically transferred to the fowl. (Feinblatt/Media Images)

## Aguda to Likud: Toe the line on religion

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN  
 Jerusalem Post Reporter  
 TEL AVIV. — MKs Avraham Shapira and Menachem Porush of Agudat Yisrael met with Likud ministers Ariel Sharon and Moshe Nissim yesterday to demand the enforcement of by-laws concerning religious matters following the rotation.  
 "The Labour Party has proved unable to control anti-religious elements in the Knesset who instill hatred for religion and Judaism," Porush told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.  
 He said that during the Labour-led government by-law dealing with religious matters have been ignored and treated with contempt, citing Petah Tikva's Friday night cinema screenings as one example.  
 Porush and Shapira demanded that the Likud fulfil the promises it made to Agudat Yisrael two years ago to ensure the religious party's support.  
 "The two also requested that additional housing be built as an aid to discouraging emigration from Israel. It is believed that Porush and Shapira also raised the issue of increased funding for religious institutions."  
 "We hope to maintain, and strengthen the alliance we formed with the Likud two years ago. In the last couple of years every law which has to do with religion has been attacked, while every law to do with relations with Arabs has been cherished," Porush said. He added that Nissim and Sharon agreed to discuss these matters further.

## Captured airman claims: 'CIA coordinated aid to Nicaragua rebel forces'

MANAGUA (Reuters). — An American captured by the Sandinista army said yesterday he had worked in a large-scale, secret Nicaraguan rebel supply operation coordinated by the CIA in El Salvador.  
 Eugene Hasenfus, 45, captured after a rebel supply flight was shot down Sunday, told a news conference he was paid \$3,000 a month to drop light arms and ammunition to rebels, known as Contras, battling the leftist government there.  
 Hasenfus, who appeared calm as he spoke into a microphone, said two Cuban-American CIA agents working in El Salvador "did most of the coordination for these flights" and arranged housing for up to 26 flight crew members and maintenance personnel.  
 Washington has denied any U.S. government involvement with the

## Peres to submit resignation to president this morning Rotation gets under way today

By SARAH HONIG  
 Post Political Correspondent  
 TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Peres will tender his resignation this morning to President Herzog, setting in motion the wheels of rotation.  
 The arrangement for the hand-over of power between two rival parties is to be completed next Tuesday, when the Likud's Yitzhak Shamir presents his government to the Knesset and seeks its approval.  
 The premiership will be rotated despite several differences still left unresolved by the two sides.  
 Peres's resignation will take effect in 48 hours, allowing Shamir to take over immediately after Yom Kippur. In the interim the president will go through the motions of a speeded-up consultation process with all Knesset factions on their choice to form the next government.  
 Political observers note that the national unity government's first 25 months evolved new patterns of politics, and they expect the Shamir tenure to generate new relationships as well.  
 The observers say that in no parliamentary democracy have the main rivals ever entered into the sort of a deal which produced the national unity government. The parties were never willing partners, but were coerced into temporary cohabitation. During the first half of the government's life, say sources in both Labour and the Likud, one party was getting immediate return on its political investment, while the other had to "grit its teeth," as Shamir often put it, so it could eventually collect on a risky investment.  
 The sources now see a different situation evolving, with one party already having got what it could out of the rotation arrangement, while the other will continue to be uncertain of its ability to achieve its full turn at the helm.  
 Thus both Labour and Likud sources agree that the Likud will still have a tough time keeping the government from falling, while Labour can be increasingly expected to play the role of an opposition. Pressures in Labour to bolt the coalition are expected to mount, say Labour sources. But these will be accompanied by a reluctance to leave the government in the Likud's hands, either in the form of a narrow coalition, a minority government or a transition government.  
 Thus political observers predict a new set of strains to develop in the post-rotation government. The forecast in both parties is that the government will face stormier conditions from now till the next elections.  
 The first test will have to be confronted either in the time between Peres's resignation and Shamir's swearing in, or immediately following Shamir's takeover.  
 Shamir is determined to include in his government "all the Likud ministers who entered the national unity government 25 months ago." This would place Liberal Yitzhak Moda'i inside, while Labour continues to oppose his re-admission. Labour wants Ezer Weizman to continue as a minister in the prime minister's office in charge of Arab affairs, while Shamir has made it abundantly clear that this is anathema to him.  
 There are also smaller problems of jobs for the advisers of the outgoing premier and his successor. For example, Peres would like Nimrod Novick to be Israel's new ambassador to Washington, but Shamir does not want him there.  
 Peres is to meet a caucus of Labour ministers early this morning before making his way to the president. The caucus will discuss these rotation problems, with some ministers urging a tough posture and others warning against taking a strong stand in what they perceive as a battle of wills and prestige.  
 Shamir yesterday received unanimous support from the Likud Knesset faction for his position in the negotiations with Peres.  
 After Peres's resignation today, the president is to receive a delegation at noon including representatives of all coalition parties, who will recommend that the formation of the new government be entrusted to Shamir. Following that, Herzog will hear what the opposition parties have to say.

## Mixed messages on Soviet Jewry The Russians turn on the charm

By WALTER RUBY  
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
 REYKJAVIK. — What foreign correspondents have been calling the "Soviet charm offensive" seems to include statements on Soviet-Jewry issues by Soviet spokesmen here for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.  
 Aleksander Vlasov, the Soviet Minister of Internal Affairs, spoke here with Ilana Friedman, sister of long-time refusenik Ida Nudel, and told her that he was aware of her case "as were all of the leaders of the Soviet government." Friedman said that Vlasov had spoken to her very warmly "like a fellow human being" and had promised to meet her during the course of the summit.  
 Nikolai Shishlin, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, told *The Jerusalem Post*, "We do not pay much attention to these demonstrators (on behalf of Soviet Jewry). But we are ready to hold a joint press conference with those who arrived from Israel. Our experts would be thought it was a good idea, but I believe it would not be reasonable to meet with people who are not coming here to achieve positive results for world peace."  
 Addressing a question concerning the establishment of reciprocal interest sections between Israel and Poland, Vasily Primakov the director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations stated, "The Soviet Union has no objection to the development of relations between Israel and any socialist country."  
 Asked if he believed the Soviets and Israelis would eventually restore relations, Shishlin replied, "It is obvious that it is important to find a solution (to the Middle East conflict), which is the most dangerous of the world's regional conflicts. It is difficult to do that without conversations. It is better to do so when you have good relations, and not only with the help of the Dutch." (The Dutch embassy represents Israeli interests in Moscow.)  
 Ziv of the Anti-Zionist Committee told reporters that Inesa Fleurova, (the Soviet Jewish woman who is seeking to emigrate to Israel to donate bone marrow to her brother, Mikhail Shirman, who is dying of leukemia) "has the possibility to leave for Israel if she wants to be a donor. Her husband could leave also, but he has an outstanding record."  
 (Continued on back page)

## Knesset panel may quiz bank heads 'Only a war can force Israel to the negotiating table' Syria stresses the war option, diverts its resources to army

By AVI TEMKIN,  
 MICHAEL YUDELMAN  
 and PINHAS LANDAU  
 Jerusalem Post Reporters  
 The heads of the country's top commercial banks may be called before the Knesset Finance Committee next week to make public for the first time the size of their salaries.  
 A majority of the Knesset panel—meeting yesterday to discuss reports that the 200 most-senior bank officers in Israel are earning monthly salaries of \$10,000 to \$25,000—called for the bank heads to appear when the committee meets next week and come forward with figures.  
 The sharp debate in the Knesset, which mirrored the debate occurring nationwide, came as doubts began surfacing about the salary allegations and the banks continued to flatly deny their accuracy.  
 The controversy emerged Wednesday with an Israel Radio report that Tel Aviv University labour relations expert Prof. Aric Globerson had obtained bankers' salaries. As of last night, Globerson had yet to produce the report, despite the publicity.  
 The attack on the bankers in the Knesset Finance Committee was led yesterday by Yair Tsaban (Mapam), Haim Ramon (Labour) and Yoram Aridor (Herut). Their effort forced committee chairman Avraham Shapira (Agudat Yisrael) to agree reluctantly to a debate next week on the issue of the bankers' earnings.  
 "The main point is the wages of the bankers, and not whether there is or isn't a report by Globerson," a committee member said after the meeting. But this was not so clear to Shapira, who insisted that the report had to be produced before any further debate.  
 "None of the committee members has seen the Globerson report," Shapira noted during the meeting, adding that he would invite Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno and Banks' Examiner Galia Maor to the session.  
 (Continued on Page 19)

**ANALYSIS**  
 YEHUDA LITANI

Syria's President Assad tells his people, because Syria is the main Arab power that can confront Israel.  
 Pamphlets distributed lately by the Syrian Communist Party in cities and towns included vehement attacks on Assad's regime — after many years of silence. Many communist activists were recently arrested. According to these pamphlets, the Syrian economy is rapidly deteriorating and Syria's internal situation "is about to explode." The communists are blaming Assad's regime for "brutal acts" committed against innocent citizens.  
 Israeli experts say that while the Syrian communists have blasted Assad's regime, his ally the Soviet Union is unhappy with Assad's plans to regain the Golan by force.  
 Despite threats to his regime from the extreme right and left, Assad has not given up his plans to strengthen the armed forces. Fear of internal instability could have driven any other Arab ruler to change his policy by channelling foreign currency to consumer spending. But Assad is determined to regain the Golan Heights.  
 He served as the Syrian Air Force commander in June 1967 when the Syrians lost the heights to Israel — and he wants it back.  
 Assad wants to be the "hero of the Syrian return to the Golan."  
 There are three ways he can pursue this goal:  
 • Threaten to use force against Israel — either negotiate the Golan Heights or wage war against you.  
 • Launch a blitz attack on the Golan to regain and hold at least some of the territory there, and then start negotiations.  
 • Start an all-out war with Israel.  
 It seems that the Syrian president is now pursuing the first alternative, while planning to proceed to the second if his goal is not achieved within the next couple of years. Meanwhile, Assad is seeking to weaken the deterrent capability of Israel by strengthening his ties with Jordan and helping Israel's enemies in southern Lebanon.  
 The peace with Egypt, the *de facto* peace with Jordan and a quiet border in southern Lebanon are the main components of Israel's deterrent capability.  
 Assad is no doubt aware of Israel's great sensitivity to casualties. Even the shortest war will cause Israel many, and the Syrian ruler probably believes that this sensitivity should be exploited.



Syria's President Assad

Thousands of non-critical hospital patients have been sent home in the last few days, leaving the hospital at 45 to 50 per cent of regular occupancy. The remaining patients are mostly new mothers, babies, internal-medicine cases, patients in intensive-care, geriatric and psychiatric wards, and heart-attack victims.  
 The Treasury's chief wage negotiator Hillel Duda said yesterday its latest offer to the nurses is final. He stressed that giving in to the nurses' demands would mean destroying the wage structure in the public sector.  
 Duda strongly rejected charges by the nurses that the Treasury was publishing false information on their salaries. He said that if the government's offer were accepted by the nurses, their salary for October would be significantly higher than the one for May. Duda said that an average nurse — one with 13 years seniority working 15 per cent overtime — would be getting an October gross salary of NIS 1,500, an increase of 45 per cent over May.  
 Duda added that other workers in the public sector had received increases of no more than 15 per cent in the same period.  
 Duda also criticized the nurses' demand for a 32-hour week, instead of 36 hours under the existing agreement. He said that nurses all over the world work 38 to 42 hours.  
 Gur is to fly to West Germany on Wednesday within 24 hours of his (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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	9.10.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	7	14	16	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	14	16	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	20	24	Cloudy
CHICAGO	15	20	24	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	20	24	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	20	24	Cloudy
GENEVA	15	20	24	Cloudy
HELSINKI	15	20	24	Cloudy
HONG KONG	24	25	27	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	7	14	16	Cloudy
LONDON	15	20	24	Cloudy
MADRID	15	20	24	Cloudy
MONTREAL	15	20	24	Cloudy
NEW YORK	15	20	24	Cloudy
OSLO	15	20	24	Cloudy
PARIS	15	20	24	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	17	22	26	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	17	22	26	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	15	20	24	Cloudy
TOKYO	15	20	24	Cloudy
VIENNA	15	20	24	Cloudy
ZURICH	15	20	24	Cloudy

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**THE WEATHER**

Forecast: Partly cloudy.

	Yesterday's	Today's
Jerusalem	46	16-22
Golan	51	12-23
Nahariya	66	18-27
Safed	54	14-21
Haifa Port	52	18-28
Tiberias	38	18-30
Naparah	30	16-25
Afula	38	15-27
Shomron	40	15-24
Tel Aviv	49	18-27
B-G Airport	48	17-26
Jericho	40	19-32
Gaza	52	25-29
Beer Sheva	42	15-27
Eilat	28	21-32

**SOCIAL & PERSONAL**

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel this week greeted at the Knesset Costa Rican Ambassador Eduardo Jenkins Dobles, Uruguayan Ambassador Don Yamandú Laguarda, Japanese Ambassador Koichi Tsutsumi, Danish Ambassador Jakob Rytter, Ivory Coast Ambassador Jean Pierre Boni, and U.S. Charge d'Affaires Arthur Hughes.

A wall in memory of the late Archie Sherman of Great Britain was unveiled on Thursday, October 9th at the entrance to Mevasseret Zion, in the presence of his widow, Mrs. Marjorie Sherman and their eldest daughter, Mrs. Rosalyn Springer. Dr. Avraham Avi-Hai, world chairman of the United Israel Appeal and Mr. Zadok Ben-Yitzhak, chairman of the local council.

Fink's Restaurant will be closed for its annual vacation: October 11, 1986 to November 14, 1986.

**Bomb threats against lawyer for Demjanjuk**

By ERNIE MEYER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
American lawyer Mark O'Connor may interrupt preparations for the defence of accused Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk for a few days and fly home to Buffalo, NY, following bomb threats against his family yesterday.

O'Connor told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that his wife Joyce had received anonymous bomb threats by telephone and by writing and that the word "Nazi" had been sprayed inside and outside his downtown office.

This follows similar threats against Demjanjuk's family in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday. "I hate to go at this juncture," O'Connor said, "but my first obligation is to my family. They are frightened."

The O'Connors have two girls aged nine and 12 and a son 15.

**Mass protest in Petah Tikva tonight**

PETAH TIKVA (Itim). - Close to 7,500 Orthodox demonstrators are to gather tonight at the Heichal cinema here to protest the screening of films on Friday night.

This demonstration has been licensed by the police, as part of a court ruling that allows large-scale protests at the cinema seven times a year.

**NURSES**

(Continued from Page One)  
leaving office, as a result of his unwillingness to serve in a cabinet headed by Yitzhak Shamir. Gur is scheduled to hold a press conference in Jerusalem on Tuesday to speak about health and political matters.

Gur's job could be filled by Shamir when he is prime minister, or by a newly appointed minister - Deputy Health Minister Shoshana Arbell-Almoshino is keen on getting it - or by another minister.

**HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS**

**Expert: Ya'ari 'lies like a child'**

By YORAM GAZIT  
For The Jerusalem Post  
TEL AVIV. - Defence attorneys in the Hava Ya'ari-Aviva Granot murder trial yesterday completed their presentation of evidence and interrogation of witnesses.

The prosecution and the defence are to present their summations on October 21, 30 and 31. Then it will be up to the judges of the Tel Aviv District Court to decide whether or not Ya'ari or Granot, or both, murdered American tourist Mala Malavski in March 1985.

Yesterday, psychiatrist Shmuel Tiano depicted Ya'ari as a dependent personality who was capable of lying to resolve personal conflicts, but whose lies were not always in her best interest. He said that Ya'ari lied like a child who wanted to get out of an uncomfortable predicament or wished to please an authority figure.

This was said in explanation of Ya'ari's changing versions of events during her questioning by police and her admitted lies in court. Tiano added that while Ya'ari could be verbally aggressive she was very unlikely to be physically violent, and therefore unlikely to have committed murder.

Naturopath Ze'ev Pechthold then testified in confused fashion regarding Ya'ari's claim that he had been present when, as she claims, her father had given Malavski \$75,000.

The prosecution claims that Ya'ari had embezzled that sum from Malavski's bank account, which she had been empowered to manage at one



Hava Ya'ari (Andre Brummann)

time, and which is said to have been the cause of the dispute between the victim and the two accused.

**Knife-carrying Gazans held**

Three of the Gazans arrested by the IDF during extensive searches in the city yesterday were carrying knives, army sources told Kol Yisrael last night.

A senior officer in the Southern Command said that it was probably an organized terror cell, and not an individual, who murdered Yisrael Kitano in Gaza on Tuesday, thus reversing earlier assessments. Army sources also said it was likely that the murder of Haim Azran 10 days earlier was perpetrated by the same group.

Dozens of Gaza residents have been arrested during house-to-house searches by army and Border Police since Tuesday, and the heavy security presence is expected to continue. "We're sure we'll find them, but the Gazans will be seeing a lot of us in the meantime," one officer told Kol Yisrael.

Vice Premier Shamir, speaking yesterday afternoon at a memorial ceremony for fallen paratroopers at Tel Nof, said "many Gaza residents probably remember how the paratroopers demolished terror there in the past. This memory is sure to convince Gazans to desist from such activities, and to condemn them."

"Every additional murder only strengthens our resolve to fight terror to the end," Shamir added.

**TA Maccabi triumphs**

By DON GOULD  
Post Sports Reporter  
TEL AVIV. - Maccabi Tel Aviv had just too much firepower for a tough, Pully of Lausanne, Switzerland last night at the Yad Eliyahu Sports Palace, emerging victorious 124 to 112. Maccabi now move on to the second round of the European Cup Championship.

Pully, featuring two Americans and a Swiss-American, held on for a quarter of the game, but then Maccabi slowly built their lead to 24 points in what turned out to be an old-fashioned shoot-out.

Vince Reynolds (41 points), Kevin Holmes (32 points) and Mike Stockholper (26 points) peppered the nets for the Swiss team. It was not enough to match Lee Johnson, Doron Jamchee, and Mickey Berkowitz, who netted 28 each to go along with Kevin Magee (24 points and 16 rebounds).

**ALL IN THE FAMILY**

**Wanted: A Tel Aviv chief rabbi**

By HAIM SHAPIRO  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The official process by which the vacant position of Tel Aviv chief rabbi is to be filled is a complex one and involves a number of electoral committees. But in fact the choice will probably be made within the family circle of the city's late incumbent, Yitzhak Yedidya Frenkel.

Speculation has centred on the late rabbi's son-in-law, Netanya Chief Rabbi Yisrael Lau, perhaps best known for getting his local football club to play on Friday, rather than Shabbat. But such speculation fails to take cognizance of the eldest son of the late rabbi, whose candidacy may be less spectacular, but is just as much a possibility.

Rabbanit Chana Frenkel, widow of the chief rabbi who died last month, is particularly concerned that the Frenkel line continue.

"In my view, my eldest son Isser is worthy of it," she told *The Jerusalem Post* when asked about the choice of a successor. She also expressed some bitterness that talk of a successor had begun even before the shiva, the week of mourning following a death, was over.

She pointed out that in previous instances, years often went by before a new chief rabbi was installed. The haste, in this case, she felt, was a slight to the memory of her husband. She stressed, however, that the unity of her family is her prime concern, no matter who was elected.

Pinchas Sheinman, chairman of the Tel Aviv Religious Council, agreed that it is not essential to choose a new chief rabbi immediately, especially with Sephardic Chief Rabbi Haim David Halevi firmly at



Activist Yosef Mendelovich carries a Torah scroll on his arrival in Iceland yesterday with Likud MK Uzi Landau (right) to demonstrate on behalf of Soviet Jewry during the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. (Reuters telephoto)

**Nato told not to expect too much at Reykjavik**

BRUSSELS. - The U.S. cautioned its NATO allies yesterday not to expect too much of substance to emerge from the weekend superpower talks in Reykjavik, alliance diplomatic sources said.

Assistant secretary of state Rozanne Ridgway and presidential adviser Paul Nitze mapped out the U.S. approach to the Icelandic mini-summit to ambassadors from the 16 NATO countries at a special session of the North Atlantic Council.

A NATO spokesman declined to give details of the two-and-a-half-hour closed meeting.

But a senior European diplomat said the U.S. side stressed that the Reykjavik talks between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was an interim meeting that would help to prepare a full-scale summit later in the year.

"The thrust of the meeting was

that people should not have exaggerated expectations of the Reykjavik summit," he said. Describing the session as realistic, sensible and low-key.

In Reykjavik, meanwhile, it was announced that the world's oldest parliament is sticking to schedule. Today, the day before Reagan and Gorbachev begin their talks, the 1,056-year-old Althing opens its winter session with the usual ceremonial. It will do so regardless of any traffic jams and security clampdowns engendered by the arrival of the superpower circus in this city of 90,000 people.

Nonetheless, the Althing has been quick to grab a piece of Iceland's publicity bonanza. It invited foreign reporters to drop in for a tour, and for the handful who showed up, it was a fascinating journey into the beginnings of western democracy. (AP, Reuters)

**Soviets say Weinberger lied about troop pullback**

MOSCOW (AP). - The Defence Ministry yesterday accused U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger of lying when he said the Kremlin was cheating on its claimed reduction of troops in Afghanistan.

The official news agency Tass carried a Ministry statement that referred to Weinberger's claim a day earlier that the Soviet Union was

sending in new forces to carry out its planned withdrawal of six regiments this month.

"We are surprised," said a representative of the Defence Ministry. "That such a high-ranking American official could put forth such a lie." Tass reported, without identifying the Soviet official.



The late Rabbi Frenkel (Bergman)



Rabbi Lau. (Uzi Keren)

his post. It is due to "public pressure," he said, that the council has initiated the process.

The first step, taken a fortnight ago, was to request the religious affairs minister to publish in the official gazette the fact that a new chief rabbi is being sought. After the announcement is printed, an election committee will be set up, including two members from the municipality and two from the local religious council.

The four, two of whom must be Sephardim and two Ashkenazim, then elect a fifth member who acts as chairman. This committee in turn organizes the electing body, one-third of which are municipality members, one-third from the religious council and the remainder from the city's synagogues. Here too half the members must be Sephardim, half Ashkenazim.

At the same time, the committee publishes a tender calling for candi-

dates, who must either be the chief rabbi of a town or city, or a dayan (religious judge), or have a certificate from the Chief Rabbinate indicating he is suitable for the post. Although he did not rule out delays which could put off the election for years, Sheinman said the process might take as little as two months.

As for likely candidates, he mentioned Lau and Frenkel and Rabbi Haim Pardes, one of the heads of the Tel Aviv rabbinical courts. Sheinman regarded it as extremely unlikely that former national chief rabbi Shlomo Goren, who had also served as chief rabbi of Tel Aviv, would enter the race to serve in a position which was inferior to that which he had once held.

When contacted by *The Jerusalem Post*, Rabbi Isser Frenkel expressed a certain embarrassment, especially in the light of publications which had consistently spoken of his brother-

**Peres and Chirac discuss S. Lebanon**

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. - Prime Minister Peres discussed the situation in South Lebanon with French Premier Jacques Chirac yesterday at the end of a low-key visit to France.

Last night, Peres ended his two-day stay by attending a concert at Versailles to mark the Ben-Gurion centenary. Afterwards, Peres and Chirac went to a private room to resume the discussion they started on Wednesday. After the meeting, Peres flew back to Israel.

Earlier, Peres spent most of his last day as prime minister with Presi-

dent François Mitterrand. The two had an hour-long private discussion, and were then joined by their aides for lunch.

Peres said he would not hesitate to dismantle the national unity government if peace were at stake, Israel TV reported last night.

"As a result of our policy in the last two years, there have been no complaints about Israel's conduct," Peres said in reference to Israel's international standing at the end of his term. "On the contrary, all of the hitches to the peace process are on the Arab side, and therefore Israel is now free of accusations."



Bernard Kalb (AFP)

**Kalb was 'not trusted'**

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. - State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb's surprise resignation has generated enormous shock waves in Washington.

Coming on the eve of President Reagan's mini-summit this weekend with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the resignation has embarrassed and weakened the president.

It has opened up many questions involving the administration's credibility. Kalb's dissent has tended to confirm that the administration had indeed sought to plant false stories in the U.S. news media as part of a recent disinformation campaign aimed at confusing Libya's Muammar Gaddafi. Administration officials deny any such plan.

But Kalb, the 64-year-old former television and newspaper correspondent, could not passively go along with the reported effort. "You face a choice - as an American, as a spokesman, as a journalist - whether to allow oneself to be absorbed in the ranks of silence, whether to vanish into unopposed acquiescence or to enter a modest dissent," he told reporters Tuesday during an emotional news conference.

His voice cracked and he was near tears. He was applauded by the journalists at the end of the session.

Since *The Washington Post* disclosed the anti-Libya disinformation plot on October 2, Kalb has been deeply bothered. "It has pursued me unshakably," he told *The New York Times*.

At the White House, there was deep anger at Kalb, especially because of the timing of his dissent. Many of Reagan's closest political associates had never trusted Kalb very much to begin with.

**Swedes replacing French in Unifil**

By YACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA. - A 12-man advance party arrived in Nakoura yesterday to pave the way for another Swedish unit to join Unifil. But the Unifil spokesman had "no information" on a radio report that a Romanian unit would shortly join the force.

The spokesman said that during the next two months 400 Swedish soldiers are to join Unifil. They will replace 500 of the 800-strong French logistics company, who are returning to France. The remaining 300 Frenchmen will continue mainly with bomb-disposal work. The French also have a 600-man infantry battalion with the force.

The Swedish Army already has a medical battalion of 150 men and women with Unifil running its Nakoura hospital.

On the first anniversary of the passing of our dear husband, father and grandfather

**SHMUEL (Semi) GOLDWEIN**

a memorial service will be held on Tuesday, October 14, 1986 at 2:45 p.m., at Kfar Samir cemetery Haifa.

Transportation will be available at 2:15 p.m. from the family home, 45 David Pinsker St., Haifa.

The Family.

We announce with deep sorrow and pain the passing of

**Dr. MIRYAM BOAZ-FREUND**

The funeral will take place today, Friday, October 10, 1986 (Tishrei 7, 5747), leaving at 11:45 a.m. from 49 Oranien St., Kiryat Tivon.

The Bereaved:  
Her children: Michal, Gideon  
Her mother: Erna Freund  
Her sister: Shlomit Mueller and family

On the thirtieth day after the passing of our dear member

**IZZY COHEN**

we will meet for a graveside memorial service at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 14, 1986. A memorial meeting will be held the same evening in the Kibbutz clubhouse.

The Family and Kibbutz Zikim



# El Al official switched bags, says Hindawi counsel

By DAVID HOROVITZ  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — An El Al security officer switched Ann Murphy's bag for another, in an effort to implicate Syria in an anti-Israel bomb plot, Nezar Hindawi's counsel alleged yesterday.

Hindawi is standing trial at the Old Bailey on charges of attempting to smuggle a bomb on board an El Al jumbo in his unsuspecting pregnant girlfriend Murphy's luggage.

Giving testimony yesterday, an El Al security officer identified only as Mr. A. told the court that he had put Murphy's bag through an X-ray machine and had then examined it carefully by hand because he was suspicious over its weight.

"I thought the passenger had forgotten something in the bag," said Mr. A. Then he found that the bottom of the bag came out easily and realized that there was something hidden in a false bottom. He took the bag into a staff room, discovered the hidden explosives and alerted police, he said.

Hindawi's defence counsel, Gilbert Gray, however, suggested that

Mr. A. had switched bags, either in the X-ray machine or in the staff room. "Had you been provided with a blue bag with brown trimmings so that you could switch bags and claim that Murphy was carrying it?" Gray asked.

"No," Mr. A. replied. "That bag over there," Gray pointed to the offending piece of luggage in the usher's hands. "Were you told to say it was Murphy's bag?" he repeated.

"No, I was not," Mr. A. reiterated.

Gray suggested that Israel was trying to implicate Syria in an anti-Israel plot to make political capital. "If Syria could be blamed for a bomb on an El Al flight, that would be to Israel's political advantage," he asked Mr. A. It would harm the "chances of stability," Mr. A. responded, but would not be drawn further.

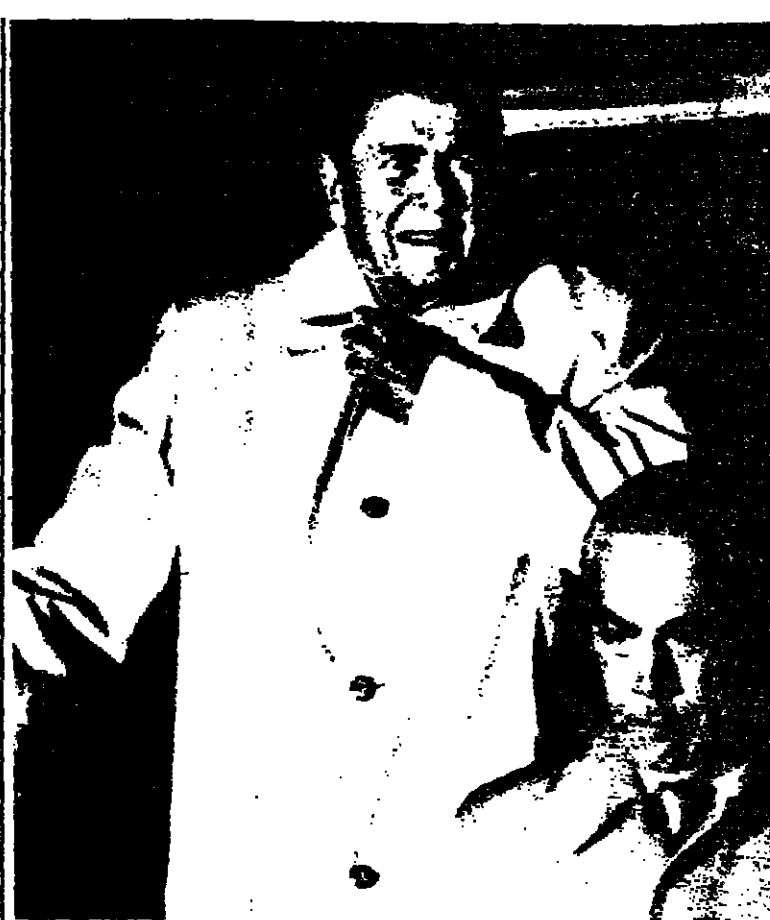
Gray questioned Mr. A. and two other El Al officials over links with the Mossad, but Messrs. A., B., and C. all denied any connection with the Israeli secret service and said they

had not been asked about the case by Mossad agents.

Gray also attempted to suggest that Mr. A. had been alone in the staff room for far more than the time necessary to establish whether explosives were hidden in the bag. But Mr. A. denied this, saying he had worked very carefully, peeling away the packaging around the 4.5 kilos of plastic explosives slowly. He was not in the room for more than five to seven minutes, he said.

Later in the day, the travel agent clerk from whom Murphy purchased her return ticket to Tel Aviv testified to Murphy's nervousness about flying, and told the court that she had sent a telex to El Al at Heathrow, asking them to take care of Murphy because she was six months pregnant. The clerk, Lisa Shavarin, said this was standard procedure.

The trial continues today, probably with various police officers telling the court of the numerous and contradictory explanations Hindawi gave them in interviews after his arrest. Hindawi himself is expected to start giving evidence on Monday or Tuesday.



President Reagan buttons up his raincoat as he steps off Air Force One in Keflavik Airport, near Reykjavik, yesterday for his mini-summit with Soviet leader Gorbachev.

## Reagan expecting 'handshake on INF'

REYKJAVIK. — President Reagan, declaring peace was his main mission, arrived here last night ready to shake hands with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on a deal to reduce intermediate range nuclear missiles.

"We expect a handshake on INF," a White House official told reporters accompanying the president to his weekend summit with his Soviet counterpart.

The official compared the expected outcome of the meeting to the purchase of a house, where the buyer and seller agree on the deal and leave it to lawyers and bankers to work out the details.

The official's remarks were the first indication that the Reagan administration expects concrete results from the Reykjavik summit tomorrow and Sunday.

The presidential plane landed under a pelting rain at Keflavik airport. Reagan, wearing a light tan raincoat, was greeted by Iceland's president, Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, the only elected woman president in the world, along with Prime Minister Steingrímur Hermannsson and Foreign Minister Matthías Matthíassen.

An honour guard of Icelandic policemen stood by as Reagan shook hands, then took a limousine ride into Reykjavik, the capital city.

The president's wife, Nancy, stood at his side, and members of his cabinet and staff gathered on the White House lawn to bid him farewell and applaud his remarks.

Reagan then strolled to a waiting helicopter with one arm encircling Nancy, who remained behind, unlike Raisa Gorbachev, who was scheduled to accompany her husband.

## Icelanders lift ban on Thursday TV

REYKJAVIK (Reuters). — The arrival of President Reagan last night for the Iceland summit meeting ended, for one time only, dark television screens in the country every Thursday.

For the first time in its 20-year-old history, the State Broadcasting Corporation broke its ban on Thursday television broadcasts for live coverage of Reagan's arrival at Keflavik Airport.

Sigurður Snaebjörn, a producer, said in an interview: "Thursdays have always been days of blank screens just to give people a chance to have time off from television. You know how hooked people can get to the screen."

Salome Thordarsdóttir, one of the three presidents of the Icelandic Parliament, said the decision not to broadcast on Thursdays had been taken to bring families closer together and to encourage activities such as reading books and playing chess.

She said it was imperative to retain Iceland's cultural identity as the country could easily be flooded with imported television programmes.

Snaebjörn said the original decision was made to save money, and until a few years ago, the entire month of July had been television-free. The people of Iceland had become accustomed to television-free Thursdays and there was little or no pressure to change the present system, he added.

Gudrún Torgilsson, a Reykjavik housewife, told Reuters she appreciated the chance to do other things with her family than watch television. "If there had been television I don't think many Icelanders would read books or play chess any more," she said.

The head of the foundation, however, said he knew nothing about Lokshin's political beliefs.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Pete Martinez said, "The statements attributed to Mr. Lokshin alleging that the U.S. government harassed him and threatened his life because of his political opinions are patently absurd."

FBI agents went to the lab Wednesday, agency spokesman John Joyce said in Houston, but he would not say what they were doing there. He said he could not confirm or deny if agents had investigated Lokshin before he defected.

In California, Lokshin's father said he was stunned by the news of the defection. "It was unexpected and a terrible shock," he said. "I haven't seen him in over a year. He [had] acted funny, and he works with chemicals, and I thought maybe he was using some of the chemicals."

## Syria's No. 2 man heads terror

LONDON. — General Mohammed el-Khouli, the head of Syrian air force intelligence, has emerged as the strongest man in the country after President Hafez Assad, and may well be directing Syrian support for terrorism, according to intelligence reports here.

Assad's brother Rifaat is said to be coming back to Syria from Paris shortly to work with el-Khouli.

Some sources believe that el-Khouli may have played a role in Nezar Hindawi's alleged attempt to smuggle a bomb on board an El Al jumbo at London's Heathrow Airport in April. Hindawi told British police that he was shown how to smuggle the bomb into his girlfriend's bag and set its timing device by the head of Syrian air force intelligence, the prosecution in this week's

Old Bailey trial has told the court.

El-Khouli is said by the intelligence sources to be one of the key figures in international terrorism, with links to Iranian and Libyan networks, and chieftains such as Abu Nidal.

El-Khouli's men are said to have known about, and possibly even planned, the December attacks on Rome and Vienna Airports. He is also said by the sources to know what is going on in the Lebanon Bekaa Valley terrorist camps, and in those outside Damascus.

The sources said el-Khouli has just been given a remarkable promotion by Assad: the moribund Supreme Military Council has been revived, with el-Khouli named as its head. In this position, he can give orders to

the Defence Ministry and to the commanders of the Syrian army, navy and air force.

Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas, and special forces commander General Ali Khaydar, are reported to be firmly opposed to el-Khouli. Tlas has lost much of his power in the past six months and is now reportedly little more than a figurehead.

Another rival faction, composed mainly of army leaders, is said to have lost much credibility lately because of its failure to establish Assad's influence in Lebanon.

The sources believe that these rivalries are likely to bring something of a purge shortly within Syria's highest echelons. Tlas and Khaydar are expected to be among the first to go.

## Elizabeth begins visit to China on Sunday

PEKING (Reuters). — Queen Elizabeth arrives in Peking on Sunday for a six-day state visit to China, the first by a reigning British monarch and only her second trip to a Communist country.

The queen, accompanied by her husband Prince Philip and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, will make a whirlwind tour through China, taking in five cities and some of the country's most stunning historical sites.

Full details of her itinerary have not been approved for publication because of security concerns among Chinese officials.

But she will visit the Great Wall of China to the north of Peking, the former imperial palace in the centre of the Chinese capital and the 2,000-year-old terracotta army guarding the tomb of China's first emperor near the central city of Xian.

Queen Elizabeth is expected to meet Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, 82.

British officials have said the queen has long wanted to come to China, but they said the visit could only be arranged after the successful two-year negotiations on Hong Kong were concluded in 1984 with agreement that it should be handed back to China.

## Envoy to Austria leaves; no top-level replacement named

By ILONA HENRY

VIENNA. — Ambassador Michael Elitzur who represented Israel for more than three years as chief of mission in Austria is leaving today and will be replaced for the time being by Charge d'Affaires Gideon Yarden. Israel has decided not to send a representative on the ambassadorial level to Austria following the election of Kurt Waldheim as president.

At a luncheon which the Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankovich gave in Elitzur's honour, Jankovich expressed his regret upon the departure and retirement of such an unusual diplomat, who was one of the

founders of the Israeli Foreign Service.

Elitzur pointed out that when he came to Austria some three years ago, he was advised not to mention the name of a certain gentleman (meaning Bruno Kreisky), because relations between Austria and Israel had improved after Kreisky's departure from the political scene. Now three years later, he is leaving the country and again he is being advised not to mention the name of another personality (Kurt Waldheim).

The ambassador expressed hope that the current difficulties would be overcome and that the common interests of the two countries would define their future relations.

## Row between UK, Saudis

By DAVID HOROVITZ

LONDON. — An angry and embarrassed British government was yesterday hurled into a major diplomatic crisis with Saudi Arabia.

Stemming from the publication of a letter by a former British ambassador to Saudi Arabia, the row could mean the scrapping of a 4 billion-pound-sterling (about \$6.5 billion) Saudi purchase of British arms, including Tornados aircraft. It is also more likely to cause the cancellation of next month's scheduled visit to Saudi Arabia of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The offending letter, written in 1984 by Sir James Craig at the end of his service in Saudi Arabia, is highly critical of Saudi culture, customs and

behaviour.

The top secret letter was apparently leaked some time this month, but when the government heard on Wednesday that the *New Statesman* magazine was planning to publish extracts, it won a court injunction against publication.

Later on Wednesday night, it was learned that a Glasgow newspaper had also obtained a copy and was planning to publish. A judge was handed from his bed at 4 a.m. yesterday, but by the time a second injunction could be granted, the newspaper had all but completed its printing run.

The Foreign Office yesterday tried to play down the derogatory letter.

## Soviets give wide coverage to Jewish defector

MOSCOW (AP). — An American Jewish cancer researcher who says he defected to the Soviet Union to escape harassment at home had his story widely publicized yesterday in Soviet newspapers.

But when contacted by the Associated Press at his Moscow hotel, Arnold Lokshin said he did not want to be interviewed.

"Today is a day of getting ourselves put together," he said. "I don't want to say anything at this point right now."

Lokshin's defection with his wife, Lorraine, and their three children became known Wednesday when the official Soviet news agency Tass ran a lengthy interview with the American scientist. The family was

then shown on national television evening news, the most widely watched programme in the Soviet Union.

The publicity was similar to treatment accorded Americans who defected in the 1960s because of their opposition to U.S. conduct of the Vietnam war.

Its timing just before the superpower summit in Iceland gives the Soviets a propaganda tool to counter western allegations about Soviet human rights abuses.

Lokshin told a television interviewer in English on Wednesday he came to the Soviet Union because of alleged harassment in the U.S. over his political beliefs and opposition to some policies of the Reagan administration.

"We thought this was a place where we could raise our children without harassment, where I would be able to work," Lokshin said.

He told the interviewer without giving further detail that he has many acquaintances among Soviet scientists and hopes they will be able to assist him in finding a place to work.

Lokshin said on television that his family will be able to lead "a normal, productive life" in the Soviet Union.

"Although we know that our opinions were minority opinions in the United States, we should have had that right [to a normal life] in our own country," he said. "That was denied us, and I am sure that we will find that kind of life here."

Five Soviet national newspapers and the Moscow daily *Moskovskaya Pravda* printed the Tass interview with Lokshin yesterday, headlining it "I chose freedom." Three of the newspapers carried pictures showing the family against a backdrop of Red Square.

Lokshin, 47, worked in Houston at the Stehlin Foundation cancer research lab from July 1980 to August 1986, according to a statement released Wednesday by the St. Joseph's Hospital. He had been the lab's chief pharmacologist, but was fired for poor job performance.

Tass reported Wednesday that Lokshin was fired from his job because he opposed U.S. foreign policy.

The head of the foundation, however, said he knew nothing about Lokshin's political beliefs.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Pete Martinez said, "The statements attributed to Mr. Lokshin alleging that the U.S. government harassed him and threatened his life because of his political opinions are patently absurd."

FBI agents went to the lab Wednesday, agency spokesman John Joyce said in Houston, but he would not say what they were doing there. He said he could not confirm or deny if agents had investigated Lokshin before he defected.

In California, Lokshin's father said he was stunned by the news of the defection. "It was unexpected and a terrible shock," he said. "I haven't seen him in over a year. He [had] acted funny, and he works with chemicals, and I thought maybe he was using some of the chemicals."

## Ruling to be challenged SA bans UDF from getting foreign funds

JOHANNESBURG. — The white-ruled government yesterday banned the United Democratic Front from receiving foreign funds, dealing what could be a devastating blow to the nation's largest anti-apartheid coalition.

The ruling by President P. W. Botha immediately froze 100,000 rand (\$45,000) in the Front's bank accounts, said national treasurer Azhar Cachalia. He said a large proportion of the Front's annual budget of "millions of rands" comes from overseas, mostly from Scandinavia.

Cachalia told reporters the Front would challenge next week in court the validity of the order.

Botha issued the order under a law enabling him to ban foreign funding of political organizations he deems are influenced or aided by foreign groups.

"It's part of the whole strategy to begin to emasculate the organization," Murphy Morobe, publicity secretary of the Front, told the Associated Press. He and most other Front leaders are in hiding or detention.

Morobe said the 3-year-old Front had 850 affiliate organizations around the country, including civic associations, trade unions, church groups and student associations, with a total membership of about 2.5 million.

Lawyers said the ban could affect programmes conducted by hundreds of small civic associations and other affiliates around the country, for which the Front provided financing. Those would often include small amounts for pamphlets, newsletters and conferences.

Funding for major trials, such as the 18-month-old treason case against 22 Front leaders, would not

be curtailed because the money comes from overseas institutions directly to legal firms. Those costs run into millions of rands, one lawyer said.

Legal analysts said the ruling would not affect the right of affiliates themselves to solicit overseas funds, but the role of the Front as a national clearing house for programme funding could be dramatically affected.

Cachalia, one of two Front executives operating openly, said that since a nationwide emergency was imposed June 12, the Front's affiliates relied virtually completely on the national organization for funding of local programmes.

The action came a week after the U.S. Congress enacted sanctions against South Africa by overriding President Reagan's veto of the bill. South Africa had said the bill would hurt blacks most and discourage reform initiatives.

Meanwhile, Mozambique has described South Africa's decision to repatriate tens of thousands of Mozambican workers and ban further employment as blackmail and said it would be resisted.

A commentary on state-run Radio Maputo Wednesday night said Pretoria's action was "another in a series of sanctions."

"The measure is a continuation of destabilizing actions which Pretoria has carried out against our young republic and against our still fragile economy," it said.

Mozambique stands to lose about \$90 million a year because of South Africa's ban on employing Mozambican miners, it was reported.

Richard Japp, manager of the Maputo office that recruits for South African mines, said nearly 62,000 Mozambicans were working at 51 gold mines in South Africa as of July 31, according to the national news agency Aina. (AP, Reuters)



As South Africa's ruling white minority reeled under a tough sanctions package adopted by the U.S., stores in downtown Johannesburg reflected the economic panic by reducing prices ahead of the punishing measures coming into force.

## Sanctions busting, SA-style

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). — South African steel and agriculture will be punished most by planned U.S. economic sanctions, but the blow could be softened by well-tried tactics of semi-clandestine trade, business experts said yesterday.

The U.S. bought \$78.2m. worth of steel products and farm goods valued at \$65.5m. in imports totalling \$2.17 billion from South Africa last year.

"Sanctions are not new to us. And there are people in the business of evading sanctions that seem to do it pretty effectively," said economist William Lacey.

"The business community with its ingenuity will try to beat them," added Lacey of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, the country's largest employer group.

Analysts said manufacturers have various ways of issuing false certificates of origin. Steel, for instance, can be sent through Asian ports such as Singapore.

Johannesburg business consultant Michael Perry, who numbers over 60 blue chip domestic and foreign-owned companies as clients, said South Africa had been busting sanctions since the 1960s.

"The result is that 54 per cent of our (export) trade is semi-clandestine, meaning no data is available on the country of origin," he explained.

On paper, the U.S. sanctions are the most comprehensive attempt yet to pressure Pretoria to scrap apartheid. Beside agriculture and steel, they include a ban on coal, computers and new investment.

But South Africa would need to boost exports to clandestine partners by only 10 per cent to offset the impact of even a total U.S. trade embargo, Perry said.

South Africa's secret trading partners, dealt with directly or through middlemen, include countries in Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Asia, according to Perry and other business sector sources.

Johan Louw, chief economist for South Africa Life Assurance, the largest insurance company here,

said: "Made in Southern Africa," instead of "Made in South Africa" can be exploited to the greatest extent "by industries."

But Louw said overproduction of steel by world producers could make it difficult to find alternative markets.

The American sanctions could cost South Africa 400,000 to 500,000 tons of steel exports a year, industry sources estimated.

Iscor, the giant government-run iron and steel company which accounts for over 70 per cent of South Africa steel production, said the ban was a setback.

"But we have been involved in other overseas markets for some time and obviously we will try to use these markets more. Our main export markets are very widely spread," said a spokesman.

South Africa's already depressed agricultural area, which employs millions of black workers, will be further weakened by the sanctions.

Agriculture accounted for seven per cent of total South African exports last year and fruit, wool and sugar are especially vulnerable, analysts said.

Sugar growers alone will lose about \$14.4m. under the U.S. ban, industry sources said.

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# Yosef Burg's Last Hurrah

## A fabled minister's swansong

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

You can take a minister out of the cabinet, but you can't easily take the cabinet out of the minister.

Two days after ending his record-breaking tenure as a minister since 1951, MK Yosef Burg (National Religious Party) was unable to break past loyalties, and did not make any revelations about government policies or politicians he has known.

The former minister of religious affairs (and a string of other ministries before that) was the guest of honour on Wednesday night at the annual dinner of Ramot Shapira, a Jewish education centre located in the Judean Hills.

When he had been invited by Ramot Shapira president Ya'acov Vainstein six months ago, Burg was hesitant: "But I won't be a minister in October," he said. But to everyone else in the country, and especially in the NRP, it was not certain that Burg was retiring until last week.

It was the same Burg: overflowing with clever word-play and Yiddishisms, and revelling in the praise and attention heaped upon him by the speakers and the dignitaries - from Prime Minister Peres to the chief rabbis, who had sent their greetings in writing.

When two waiters wheeled a giant chocolate cake, a gift of the Ramada Renaissance Hotel, into the hall and Burg and his wife Rivka jointly wielded the knife, they beamed like a couple at their wedding reception.

Haim Kuberky, recently retired from his post as director-general of the Interior Ministry, praised Burg, under whom he worked for 14 years. His only regret about the former minister was that "he is very loyal, and always feels he owes something to others. In fact, others owe a lot to Burg."

The guest of honour, in his remarks, shot no arrows at the greying "young" upstarts who took his job and party away, or at journalists who had suggested that Burg was responsible for the decimation of the religious Zionists' power and influence.

Instead, he praised Peres for "opening doors to Arab states like Morocco, and perhaps Jordan, and even Russia."

He also congratulated the national unity government on its economic achievements, noting that the reasons that made the broad-based government imperative still exist, on the eve of rotation. He said the Mizrahi movement will continue to offer support, even though the national religious movement lost influence when it ceased to be the fulcrum of power between the two main parties.

In the coming weeks, Burg's government driver and Volvo will stop arriving at his doorstep in the morning, and he will work out of a cubby-hole office in Mizrahi headquarters. Perhaps in his autobiography the longest-serving minister will reveal all.

## IN PERSON

BENNY MORRIS

"At my age - 77½ - every day is a gift that God bestows on you. The joy of this fact overcomes all the other feelings," says Yosef Burg, who this week retired from the cabinet after almost 35 years of continuous membership.

I had asked him whether he was sad to leave office. There were reasons for sadness and reasons for "elation," he said. Besides, "I am not a social case. I am not unemployed."

He remains one of the National Religious Party's Knesset members, and hopes to take over Zevulun Hammer's seat in the Knesset Foreign Relations and Defence Committee. He is also president of the Mizrahi World Movement, which he hopes to shore up in the coming years. Next month he goes to Europe and the U.S. for his first post-ministerial "lecture tour," as he calls it.

He seems philosophical rather than bitter about his virtual ouster from the cabinet by his party colleagues. He says half-jokingly that his departure from the cabinet is "nothing new." In June 1958, he left the government with his party until December 1959.

Does he now also entertain hopes of returning to the cabinet?

"I believe not," he says, reiterating that two years ago he made it clear that the 11th Knesset would be his last.

He supports the continuation of the national unity government, and sidesteps suggestions that this will paralyze peace-making initiatives with Jordan and the Palestinians.

Burg believes Israel is divided roughly into three camps: "those who don't want a solution to the conflict, or at least don't propose any solution, such as Gush Emunim, those who believe that territorial concessions will bring peace, and those who believe that administrative steps, or rather plans like autonomy, could bring pacification to the region. I believe in autonomy," he adds.

Of some of the more memorable cabinet meetings, he says: "Naturally, cabinet meetings during wartime have an atmosphere of their own. And I was a [cabinet] member in 1956, 1967, 1973 and 1982."

He refers also to the cabinet meeting which approved the 1976 Entebbe rescue operation. "The question was whether to endanger the lives of 200 [soldiers] to possibly save 200 [hostages]. Failure could have meant the loss of 400 lives. Success, the saving of all as well as Israel's name, security and glory."

Burg then expatiates on the Jewish people's perennial experience of hostage and blackmail situations. The release of hostages or prisoners (*pidyon shvuyim*) is mentioned in the Mishna. In the 13th century, the Mahar'am of Rottenburg, a famous rabbi, was taken prisoner for a ransom, but from captivity he advised the Jewish community not to pay, lest it trigger further hostage-taking and ransom demands. These days, Burg observes, some Eastern European states demand money for passports to get out, but he refuses to elaborate.

When asked about his contributions to policy-making, Burg refers to a 1957 vote, in which his vote was crucial, when the cabinet decided against a visit to West Germany of then IDF chief of general staff Moshe Dayan. Several years later, Burg voted for the establishment of relations with Bonn.

He also mentions his proposal at the Saturday night cabinet meeting in Menachem Begin's house in June 1982 to defer by 48 hours the start of the invasion of Lebanon, "a tactic geared to calling off 'Operation



Rivka and Yosef Burg are honoured at the annual endowment dinner for the Ramot Shapira educational centre on Wednesday night. (Ben-Yosef)

Peace for Galilee." But only Burg voted for the delay and the invasion went ahead.

If he opposed the war, shouldn't he have later continued to struggle against it? "You can be against the war, but after you start it, you have to win it." He doesn't say whether Israel won it.

After the Sabra and Shatilla massacres in September 1982, Burg supported Begin's initial proposal to appoint a lone Supreme Court justice as an investigator, rather than a full-fledged judicial commission of inquiry.

"I felt that the matter was being exploited against Israel. In the aftermath, seeing how the U.S. press dealt with [the massacres], I learned a bitter lesson - that, concerning Israel, they use another yardstick. Mind you, I don't say we are better. I say we have to be better. We were chosen [by God] to try to be better, not because we are better."

Burg is circumspect when talking about the General Security Service affair. He suggests, by way of oblique criticism, that the matter should have been dealt with while it was in "incubation," still secret, before it gained publicity. "It shouldn't have reached the stage it did."

But he declines to say that Prime Minister Peres should have resolved the affair, before it reached the High Court and publicity, by firing those responsible for the killing of the two captured Arab terrorists rather than by the ousting of the three officers who complained.

"Why, I am only one week out of office, and already I should give *ceteris paribus* (advice)?" he says. He talks generally about "responsibility" and "wisdom." "Some are wise and some are otherwise," he says, quoting with relish a newly minted adage.

# Jordan woos Gaza

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER

For The Jerusalem Post

Jordan is taking steps to erode PLO influence in Gaza and the West Bank, a well-informed Israeli source said this week.

King Hussein's recent decision to provide passports to about 70,000 former Gazans living in Jordan is part of this effort, said the expert, who asked not to be named.

"The idea is to show symbolically that the PLO does not even represent this sector, which until now the PLO purported to represent," the source said.

Other steps include:   
□ Jordan's new five-year development plan includes Gaza as well as the West Bank, even though Jordan never had any legal status in Gaza.

□ A new adviser on Gaza has been appointed within the Jordanian Ministry of Occupied Territories. The appointee is a relative of deceased Gaza mayor Rashid Shawwa.

□ As part of their new status, Gazans in Jordan also have been given the right to own property there and to operate businesses.

The granting of property rights holds far more significance than the more symbolic act of providing passports, said another Arab expert, Dr. Emmanuel Sivan of the Hebrew University.

One of the reasons it is so important to have property in the East Bank is that most people do not keep their assets in banks, Sivan said. "Most people have very low liquidity, and property is where you hold your real assets."

For Gazans who also have assets abroad, however, their passports will give them more financial flexibility and better access to the courts, Sivan added.

He described the provision of passports as "another tiny step that is part of an overall tacit understanding between Egypt and Jordan."

"Jordan now understands very clearly that Egypt is not interested in representing Gaza," said Sivan. "Egypt wasn't interested in the 'Gaza first' (autonomy) talks which Israel tried to sell to them. And against this background of Egypt withdrawing, Jordan is getting more assertive."

Sivan noted that the status of Gazans has long "been in limbo" since Egypt did not exert formal sovereignty over Gaza or grant residents their citizenship prior to 1967.

The passports will be available only to Gazans living in Jordan for 10 years or more. But since the bulk of Gazans in Amman left before 1948, this stipulation will not pose a great obstacle to them.

Jordan's new Gaza policy rein-

forces recent efforts to integrate West Bank refugees now living in the East Bank into the mainstream of life there, the expert source noted.

For instance, certain matters concerning these refugees which used to be handled through the Ministry of Occupied Territories have been transferred to the regular government ministries, such as education, health, etc., the source said.

Also, Jordan's recent electoral reorganization permits West Bank Palestinian refugee camps on the East Bank to qualify as regular election districts.

"Until now, (West Bank) refugees voted in Jordan, but they voted as part of Amman or Irbid," the source noted.

Now, he added, once the camps can claim their own representatives in the Jordanian parliament, that will weaken the PLO's claim to be the refugees' "sole" representative in such forums as the Palestine National Council - the Palestinian parliament-in-exile.

The Gazans with Jordanian passports, meanwhile, may not be allowed to vote, since the passports are three-year, rather than permanent, documents.

But this, said the source, seems to reflect not so much a policy direction but the typical Jordanian approach of "always working halfway."



Models show off two of the 50 traditional Arab dresses embroidered in the style of Bethlehem and its environs that are on exhibit this month at the Israel Museum. (Ya'acov Harlap)

## Sharon: Yeroham deserves tax-exemption status

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

TEL AVIV. - "I favour extending to Yeroham all the tax exemptions that have been given Mitzpe Ramon - immediately," Trade Minister Ariel Sharon yesterday told the Knesset Finance Committee.

"The tax exemptions will attract many more people to Yeroham and encourage its development," Sharon said.

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim

told the committee that if people are to be encouraged to settle in Yeroham and Mitzpe Ramon, then the exemptions must apply only to these towns. Otherwise, he said, the exemptions would have no value.

Yisrael Baron of the Finance Ministry proposed that any company or workshop employing more than five workers in Yeroham or Mitzpe Ramon should receive a full tax exemption for the next 10 years.

## Peres gives his yes to 'Great Peace Journey'

By JONATHAN KARP

For The Jerusalem Post

Prime Minister Peres agreed in principle this week to renounce the development and use of nuclear weapons by endorsing a plan for world peace brought by three Swedish activists.

In a letter presented on Tuesday to a delegation from "The Great Peace Journey," Peres answered "Yes" to a call for Israel to take steps to forbid the "development, possession, storage and employment of mass-destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons." However, the question makes compliance conditional on all other UN member countries doing the same.

The Great Peace Journey was formed last year by three Swedish women's groups, but since then men have become involved.

In his letter, Peres reiterated Israel's longstanding policy of not being the first to introduce nuclear arms into the region. He repeated a proposal to the Arab countries to negotiate for a nuclear-free zone.

Peres answered affirmatively to the four other questions that comprised the peace initiative, including a commitment, pending unanimous UN consent, not to send defence forces out of the country or to export military equipment and weapons technology.

The two other questions dealt with solving future conflicts by peaceful means as specified in the UN Charter, and with a plan for international humanitarian cooperation in food, clothing, health care and schooling.

Officially, neither Peres nor a representative from the Prime Minister's Office was able to meet the peace group because of Peres's trip to France and other preparations for the rotation.

One member of the delegation, Dr. Hans Levander, said, "We

would have liked to meet personally with the prime minister, but we are very pleased that the Israeli government made such a clear, positive response."

The delegation of two men and one woman crossed into Israel over the Allenby Bridge on Tuesday, after brief stops in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, and left Israel yesterday.

Levander said they had had a "relaxed" discussion with Lebanese President Amin Jemayel, who committed himself to the five questions. On Wednesday, a separate Great Peace Journey delegation was scheduled to have met with Jordanian authorities.

After completing tours of the Middle East, Africa, Asia and the Americas, they plan to approach the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and then to present their report to the UN.

The three delegates in Israel said they were not full-time activists, and made their trips on personal time. The purpose of the organization is to create grassroots pressure to force governments to abandon the military option in solving international conflicts, they explained.

In a meeting with Knesset speaker Shlomo Hilel on Tuesday, Levander criticized Israel for ignoring the UN and carrying out what he called unnecessary raids on Lebanon. "We think that your planes circling over Beirut are a tragedy," he asserted. "You are playing a very hard game, and you are killing many civilians."

Instead of these attacks, Levander suggested that Israel ask the UN to inspect the specific areas it believes contain terrorists.

Hilel countered that this has never worked in the past and would not work unless the UN was stronger and more responsible.

During their three-day stay, the peace activists also met with private organizations.

## High Court can rule in some Halacha cases

By MENACHEM SHALEV

In a rare intervention into the traditionally exclusive realm of religious authorities, Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar determined yesterday that the High Court of Justice in some instances may rule on questions pertaining to Halacha (religious law).

Shamgar's comments came in a judgment rejecting a petition of Jerusalem butchers against the city's rabbinic and Religious Council. The butchers had objected to the rabbinic's withholding *kashrut* certificates for meat which had undergone ritual slaughter outside of West Jerusalem.

In its affidavit, the rabbinic claimed that it was withholding the certificates to ensure that meat would not be surreptitiously transferred to West Jerusalem from non-

kosher slaughterhouses in East Jerusalem. It said that its position was based solely on halachic considerations, and that the High Court should not intervene in such matters.

Although Shamgar upheld the rabbinic's position on the *kashrut* certificates, he found that the High Court is in fact authorized to rule on matters of religious law in rare cases. He quoted a 1966 Court decision which stated that "a matter of Halacha is not a magic formula which automatically precludes a deliberation before the court."

The petitioning butchers also claimed that the Jerusalem slaughterhouse suffered from mismanagement, unsanitary conditions and pilferage. The court referred these complaints to the police, the Jerusalem municipality and the Health Ministry.

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FEATURES

# Reagan trails cloud of bad luck on road to Iceland

**Post Washington Correspondent WOLF BLITZER assesses the prospects for the talks between Gorbachev and Reagan at the 'haunted house' this weekend. Reagan has suffered a number of setbacks in recent weeks, and his camp is hoping the jinx will leave him at Reykjavik.**

PRESIDENT Ronald Reagan goes into his meetings this weekend in Iceland with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in an unusually weakened political position. White House aides recognize that the president certainly has some serious last-minute catching up to do.

The Reagan administration has suffered several major setbacks in recent weeks — all of which have combined to automatically undermine the president's bargaining posture in Reykjavik. The White House is in a defensive mood. At least, that is the prevailing assessment in Washington.

Reagan's handling of the Nicholas Daniloff affair, for example, was widely criticized, especially by his usually strong, Republican conservative supporters. The President was said to have "blinked" in an eyeball-to-eyeball match with the Soviets.

He had pledged that there would be no "deal" involving an exchange of Daniloff, the U.S. News and World Report correspondent in Moscow, for accused Soviet spy Gennadi Zakharov. But in the end, Reagan backed down after Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov was thrown into the face-saving package.

More recently, Reagan's standing was also hurt when the Senate this week overrode his veto of the economic sanctions legislation against South Africa. Even Reagan's usually loyal allies in Capitol Hill, such as Republican Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana, voted in favor of the sanctions measure. The old Reagan magic in Congress was beginning to slip. Where was "the great communicator"?

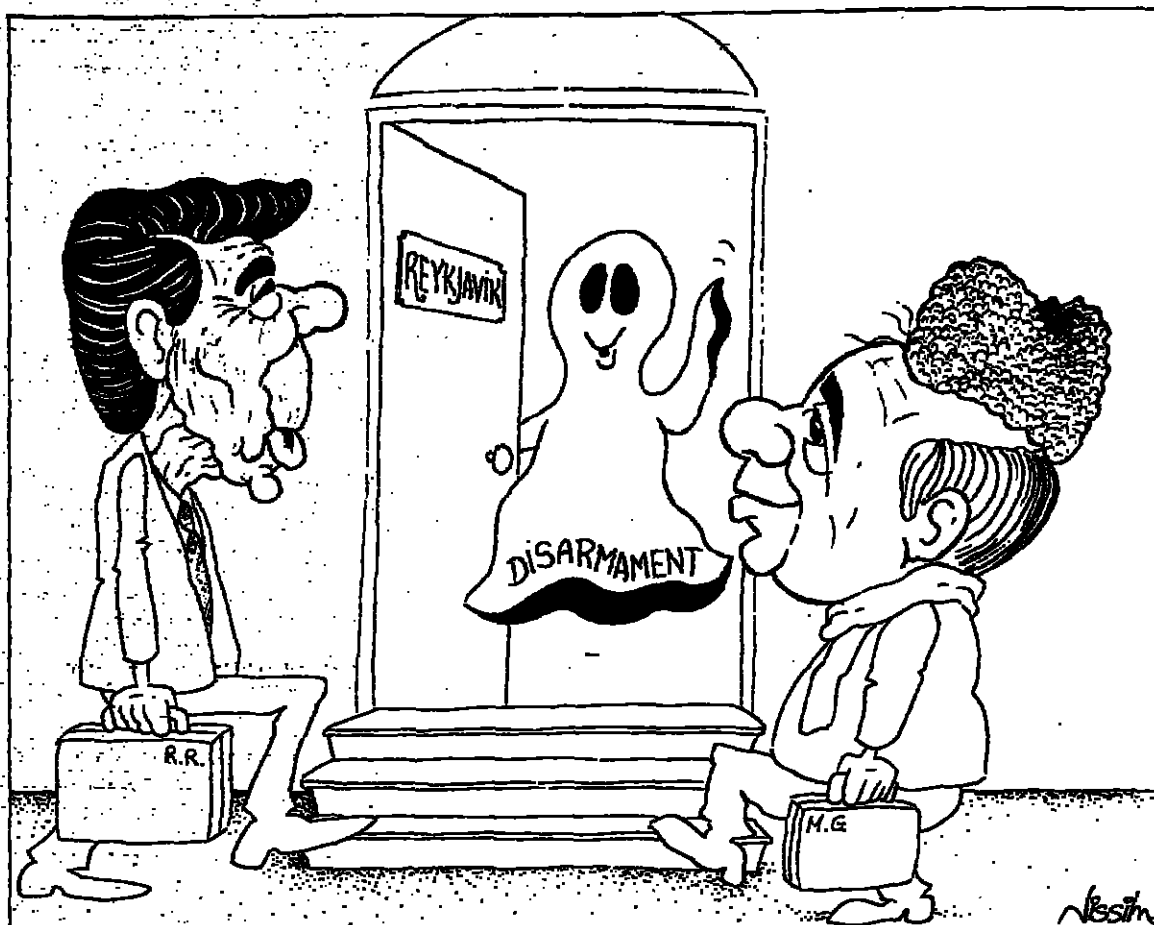
There is no doubt that the entire flap surrounding the administration's reported "disinformation" campaign in the media against Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi has backfired. At stake is the White House's credibility. This uproar is going to continue to plague Reagan for the remainder of his presidency.

The administration had wanted to keep Gaddafi off-balance, worried about another possible U.S. air strike or perhaps a coup erupting within his own military. Thus, some U.S. officials planted such stories in the news media. But other officials, who oppose the president's hardline policies against fighting Gaddafi's terrorism resorted to a traditional means of undermining the policy — namely, by selectively leaking information to the press.

In this particular case, Washington Post reporter Bob Woodward of "Watergate" fame, received a copy of a secret memo outlining a "disinformation" campaign against Libya. That memo was prepared by National Security Adviser John Poindexter. The end result is embarrassment and continued controversy for the White House.

The political furor, in fact, worsened on Wednesday when State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb resigned in protest against the reported disinformation campaign. He said he could no longer serve in good conscience — not exactly strengthening this administration's hands on the eve of the summit.

And there were more headaches



for the president. This week, another huge controversy broke out when the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua announced the capture of an American citizen accused of secretly working for the U.S. government alongside the "contra" rebels. There were public denials from Washington but in the aftermath of the disinformation campaign against Gaddafi, many observers in the U.S. capital remained sceptical. The widespread suspicion was that the American had received "a wink and a nod" from the U.S. government, which could then publicly deny involvement. "The secretary will disavow any knowledge," was how such deniability used to be phrased in Mission Impossible, the old American television programme.

THIS IS NOT, therefore, the best of circumstances for an American president to embark on a direct, face-to-face encounter with an impressive Soviet counterpart. Indeed, many experienced U.S. observers, including former Secretary of State Henry

**The 'Ailing Bear'**

Kissinger, have warned of the very real dangers of such hastily-prepared and ill-timed summits. They are understandably very concerned about the outcome of Reykjavik.

For one thing, some of these critics have said, the president may be prepared to offer too many concessions to the Soviets in order to secure a "successful" meeting — one which will end with an announced date for Gorbachev's visit to the U.S. This could detract attention from Reagan's mounting problems back home. White House advisers, moreover, are very aware of the Senate and House elections on November 4. At stake is the continued Republican control of the Senate, which is critical to Reagan's last two years in office.

But the president and his closest associates have disregarded the caution. They clearly want some agreements on arms control with the Soviet Union.

They are certainly aware of the potential pitfalls, but they seem to believe that Reagan can outcharm Gorbachev in Reykjavik. Still, the Americans are very nervous. There is a sense among some policy makers that the president's lucky streak may have run out, given the series of setbacks in recent weeks. That remains to be seen in the coming days.

In advance of the meeting, U.S. officials have been stressing that it will not really be a "summit" — rather, a preparatory meeting designed to

lead to a full-scale summit in the U.S. later this year or early next. "We are not expecting agreements, not expecting to negotiate," an American official said. "We are expecting a quiet review of the whole agenda — with probably the smallest delegation that's ever left Washington for this kind of affair."

Reagan accepted Gorbachev's proposal for the meeting in order to give "an impulse" to U.S. and Soviet arms control negotiations, the official said. It was an opportunity for Reagan to show that "he is, in fact, committed to a meaningful dialogue with the Soviet Union."

In recent days, the Reagan administration — aware of its own excess baggage — has sought to put the Soviets more on the defensive in advance of the meeting. The best way of beating up on the Soviets, of course, involves their disdain for human rights, including those of Jews seeking permission to emigrate.

Thus, there has been a flurry of public statements by Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and other senior officials to the effect that the whole subject of human rights will be high on the agenda in Iceland. Quiet diplomacy, for the time being, has been put aside.

There is a full-scale public relations campaign against the Kremlin. That was why Reagan received Yuri Orlov at the White House this week and why Shultz delivered a lengthy speech before a 400-member delegation from the National Conference on Soviet Jewry.

"Human rights matters in this country," an American official told reporters at the government's Foreign Press Centre in Washington. The official, who asked not to be identified by name, called on the Soviets to allow more Jews to emigrate. More than 50,000 were allowed to leave in 1979 alone — as opposed to less than 1,000 this year. "Progress would be an increase in emigration, closer to what we got to know in the 1970s."

The official added: "I don't know the considerations that went through their mind as they decided to turn off the emigration. And I don't know what considerations would persuade them to turn it on. All we can say on behalf of the United States is that this is an important part of the relationship. And if they want that relationship to take on a positive aspect, across its entire range, then they're going to have to do something about it."

Another U.S. official said that the U.S. has a list of 11,000 Soviet Jews who have already asked to emigrate and been refused. "We know that there are another 370,000 who have requested invitations from abroad to

leave, as required by Soviet law. Those numbers speak volumes about the conditions presently in the Soviet Union."

There will not be much time in Reykjavik to discuss other issues — beyond arms control and human rights. But U.S. officials have confirmed that any review of "regional issues" will include some discussion of the situation in the Middle East, including the Arab-Israeli conflict and the war between Iran and Iraq. "If I had to do a short list," one U.S. official said, "I think the Middle East would be on it."

But in this regard, there is clear linkage in the minds of Americans between allowing the Soviets to have a higher profile in Arab-Israeli diplomacy and improved performance on the matter of Jewish emigration. No one is very optimistic about progress on either front unless there is a genuine thaw in East-West relations.

That is what Reagan wants. He has two years left in the White House to succeed. The shape of things to come will be determined in Iceland. Unfortunately for the U.S., the president is not going there in a position of real domestic political strength.

LAUGHING IT OFF/Larry Lefkowitz

## Father of Overkill

AS PRESIDENT REAGAN and Secretary Gorbachev are poised to discuss strategic arms limitation, it may be timely to recall how the "Overkill" concept originated in the United States. A parallel development undoubtedly occurred in the Soviet Union.

The following quoted material is from the official diary (now housed in the Library of Congress) of Dr. Brilliante Bradshaw, who justly deserves the sobriquet, "Father of Overkill," bestowed by a grateful nation.

"How fondly I recall the day that Overkill was born. I had shed my slippers in the usual way in preparation for entering the stainless steel container which bore on its door in small lettering the words 'think-tank'. Out of that tank, out of my mind, had come Overkill — the ability to destroy the Soviet Union's largest cities many times over."

Today the U.S. has 20,000 deliverable nuclear warheads, sufficient to obliterate the Soviet Union's 50 largest cities 80 times over. The Russians possess only 7,000 warheads, enough to destroy the 50 largest American cities 50 times over. The U.S. is way ahead.

"On that beautiful day that Overkill was born I was sitting in the tank in the lotus position, clothed only in a

Peres's visit to Paris this week was much more than another political mission. MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI tells why it was so.

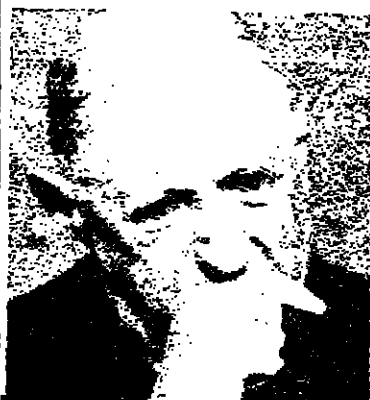
## Journey down memory lane

"AS ISRAEL'S prime minister, my first trip abroad was to Paris. So I decided to wind it up here," Shimon Peres said when he landed at Orly Airport on Wednesday.

Officially, Peres's visit was meant to honour the memory of David Ben-Gurion whose centennial festive ceremonies in France were due to open last night at the Chateau de Versailles in the presence of Premier Jacques Chirac and his wife. After the concert given in the royal theatre, the two leaders were to resume the discussion started a day earlier at the premier's residence. In between, Peres met with his old-time friend, President François Mitterrand.

Peres's first trip to Paris was 30-odd years ago, when the man whose memory he came here to honour this week was his boss. It was said then that Peres came so often to the residence of the premier that he even had a small office there.

The meeting in Paris of Charles de Gaulle and David Ben-Gurion, the declaration "Israel, our friend, our ally..." the good relations, all those memories sank in bitterness with the



Charles de Gaulle... one-time friend.



Israel's Ambassador to France Ovadia Sofer, with Prime Minister Peres this week. (Reuters)

emergence of de Gaulle's Arab policy. "France has no friends, only interests," said de Gaulle, without apologies to Lord Salisbury. Later came the haughty judgment on the "dominating and self-assured people." Then came Pompidou with his infamous statement: "There is no answer at the number you dialed..." and Jobert, the foreign affairs minister, speaking of the terrorists after an attack in Israel, said that "one could not really hold it against people just seeking to come back home."

When Giscard d'Estaing was elected president, some in France hoped to see a revival of the barely existing relations with Jerusalem. The hope was not fulfilled. With the election in 1981 of socialist François Mitterrand, the atmosphere cleared immediately. The French president took an unprecedented step in the history of Franco-Israeli relations: he came to Jerusalem and addressed the Knesset. The regulations allowing French companies to comply with the Arab boycott of Israel were repealed; the bilateral economic commission met again; the cultural exchanges came back to life. The Alliance Française re-opened in Jerusalem.

While basically, France's policy in the Middle East had not changed. "At least, now we talk to each other," it was said then in Paris.

Back in the 'sixties and 'seventies, France's policy in the Middle East was dictated by economic facts: after the abandonment of the Algerian oil fields in Sahara in 1962, over 80 per cent of French oil needs came from Arab countries. In return, those countries purchased heavy equipment from French firms and invested in the French market. As prices of crude oil soared, so did the influx of money. Some Arab governments were committed to ill-considered long-term programming. With the sharp fall in the price of oil, such programmes were reduced, others simply cancelled, putting big French contractors in embarrassing situations. This was in addition to the overall economic slump. The Arab countries lost their appeal.

France suffered blow after blow in Lebanon. After being welcomed, French soldiers had to withdraw first from the Beirut area due to very heavy losses (53 killed in the attack

on their headquarters in 1983), then from South Lebanon in recent weeks. They now remain holed up in their barracks near Nakoura.

Relations between Paris and Tripoli turned sour after the ill-advised meeting between President Mitterrand and Colonel Gaddafi in Cyprus over the Chad issue.

France's "historic" support of PLO chief Yasser Arafat seems to have come to a dead end, with the feuds within the terror organization. "Which faction of the PLO are you talking about?" one high-ranking Israeli official asked a French diplomat with irony.

Increasing suspicion of Syrian implication in the last terror wave to hit Paris obviously shattered some deep-rooted traditions of French Middle East policy. But the change occurred earlier, when Jacques Chirac took office as premier following last May's elections. His declarations about Unifil made it clear that he was seeking a withdrawal of the force from Lebanon. Some Israeli diplomats were saying a few months ago that Chirac had changed since his first term under President Giscard d'Estaing, and that he had a new attitude towards Israel and the Arab question.

The publication in Israel of purported statements of the premier to an Israeli journalist that he was not in favour of a Palestinian state set all Arab diplomats in Paris on edge.

Their conclusion was made public this week: "Paris no longer has an Arab policy," Lionel Jospin, leader of the French Socialist party, said more or less the same thing in parliament on Wednesday, when terror was discussed, a few hours before Shimon Peres met with Jacques Chirac. "France no longer has a set policy on the Middle East."

It is in this context that Shimon Peres decided to come to Paris as his last political act as prime minister. Never before was the head of an Israeli government on a private visit treated so well: guards of honour, magnificent banquet at the home of the president of the National Assembly, lunch with the president, two meetings with the premier.

To defuse Arab resentment, Jacques Chirac announced that he would receive Arab ambassadors in Paris today.

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The following is a monologue by an imaginary GSS officer.

The Time: September 1986  
The Place: An apartment in one of the old neighbourhoods of Jerusalem.  
CAST OF CHARACTERS mentioned in monologue:  
Avraham Shalom ("Avrum") - former head of the General Security Service (Shin Bet). On April 12, 1984 he gave the order to kill the two terrorists who had hijacked the No. 300 bus, conducted the ensuing cover-up and resigned from the service on September 14, 1986.  
"G" - A top-rank GSS executive who sat on the Zorea Commission of Inquiry and coordinated the cover-up. He is still serving in the GSS.  
The two attorneys - the head of the GSS legal department and his deputy who participated in suborning witnesses to commit perjury. They have since been transferred to other posts in the GSS.  
Reuven Hazak (Choo-Choo), Peleg Radai and Rafi Malka - The three GSS executives who blew the whistle on the whole mess.  
Yitzhak Shamir, Shimon Peres and Menachem Begin - prime ministers, responsible for the GSS.

"SOME simpletons think that if they now get rid of 'G', everything is going to be alright. They assume that it's a personal problem, that the moment 'G' goes, things will go back to normal because all the 'masterminds' of the cover-up will have left. Of course, it's not 'G', although it's true that his dismissal is a necessary first step. It's not even the 'clique', those unnamed executives who have been trying to explain the thing to death. It's the legacy. And no police investigation, no commission of inquiry, no tribunal or court, is going to be able to exorcise the legacy."

"I've been in the service for over 20 years now. I came in a few years before the Six Day War. I didn't want to go to the university, as most of my friends had."

"I missed the action, the suspense and especially the camaraderie. I just loafed around Jerusalem's cafes, sort of waiting for a saviour. You remember, those were the days of the great *mitun*, the recession. There weren't any jobs to be had anyway. The running joke at the time was 'the last one to leave Lod Airport please don't forget to turn out the lights.' Well, I knew for sure I wasn't going to be the last one out."

"Then, by chance, I met a friend of a friend, an older chap. I remem-

# 'Monologue' of a GSS agent

Menachem Shalev

ber that I got the eerie feeling that this guy knows something about me that I haven't realized yet myself. We talked, or maybe it's more correct to say that I talked and he listened. Finally, he said: 'I've got an offer for you.' As they say these days, it was an offer I just couldn't refuse."

"So I enlisted. The service was small then, tightly knit, closed. You'd laugh if I told you how many people were guarding the security of the state then. I knew after a few weeks that I had arrived. I had found my place. One of those freaks, you know."

"Then came the 1967 war. You can't imagine the scramble. We suddenly had over a million suspects in the territories, all hell-bent on destroying the country. Well, we thought so then."

"It was a whole new ballgame. The service grew, and grew and grew. And let me tell you something, without taking anything away from the other bodies of the so-called 'intelligence community': if you can sleep quietly at night, if you are not walking around scared stiff that your kid is going to get blown up, there's one main reason - the GSS."

"First of all we elevated professionalism into a religion. I mean when you got a mission, you stuck to it, no matter what. Day and night, thick and thin. In the strangest places you can imagine, and in some pretty scary circumstances, let me tell you. I'm not kidding when I tell you that in those days I would sometimes wait till the end of the week in order to get some sleep."

"BUT THERE were three other factors which figured in our success. First - and I know this sounds ironic

in light of the circumstances - we always preferred to use brain and not brawn. Second we made a holy axiom always, and I mean always, to tell the truth to our superiors and our subordinates. Finally, if you fouled up, you were out. In a second. If you weren't at fault, they'd back you to the hilt. But there was ultimate responsibility, no questions asked."

"Don't look at me with those incredulous eyes. Was this the first time that Arabs were killed? I said brains and not brawn. I didn't say it was a Girl Scout camp."

"Killing the two Arab hijackers, those two good-for-nothing punks who had the whole country at their feet - that was just plain dumb. It would have been dumb even if all the world and his wife hadn't been there at Dir el-Balah, cameras ready. But to do it in front of the television cameras?"

"You know, the funny thing is that Avrum was known as someone who wouldn't let you get away with anything. No he wasn't liked, but he was respected. Some people feared him, but I respected him. A perfectionist. He would not tolerate mistakes, never. With him, the consequences were swift and harsh. And look what happened when he was the one who made the mistake. He wasn't capable of acting like he'd always demanded of us: You make a mistake, you pay for it. Clear and simple."

"G? Nobody liked him in the first place. I don't blame Avrum for calling him in from abroad to mastermind the cover-up. He was the perfect candidate for the job. Now he is the centrepiece of the clique, and he's holding on to his job for dear life."

"You know this affair with the two pardoned attorneys? The whole country was engaged in dislodging them from their posts. 'G' was their

main supporter. He knew that as long as everybody was messing around with them, he would be able to solidify his position at this new posting. Now they've been transferred, and 'G' knows that he is next in line. He's always believed that he will be head of the service one day. I don't expect a fierce battle from him. A smart cookie and one tough customer, let me tell you."

"With all due respect to our prime minister, one of the most asinine aspects of this affair is the talk about a so-called attempted 'putsch' staged by Reuven Hazak, Peleg Radai and Rafi Malka. If you believe that, then you believe that Choo-Choo (that's what we call Hazak) is an idiot."

"He already had the job in the bag. He had already been told officially that he was next in line, that he would succeed Avrum. So he couldn't wait another six months, another year? Avrum was slated to go anyway. And you think Choo-Choo didn't know that by going to Peres and blowing the whistle on Avrum, he was undermining his succession to the top post in the service?"

"No, Peres didn't make it up. That's what he was told. I just can't believe he had the audacity - the *chutzpa* - to repeat the claim in public, and in the Knesset, no less."

"They tried to sell us the same bill of goods, believe me. When the story came out, they would hold weekly 'information meetings.' They wouldn't talk about the killings, or the cover-up. They would use that worn-out line, 'One day, when the truth can be told, you will realize.' You know that line..."

"Every week, they would repeat over and over again the story about the 'traitors' - Hazak, Radai and Malka."

"So, you see, it wasn't the killings, or the cover-up that was the prob-

lem. It was the 'traitors' who had committed the grievous sin of going outside with the story. For them, even Peres is the outside, never mind the attorney-general or the High Court of Justice. You got the impression that Malka's petition to the High Court of Justice was just a hair's breadth away from asking Syrian President Hafez Assad to intervene."

"One of the things they emphasized at these meetings was 'This is not new. We've done things like this in the past. We've had cover-ups. Only then we didn't have these traitors and we didn't have to contend with those nosy busybodies at the attorney-general's office and the barking hounds in the media.'"

"You see what this means? You see what sort of message they are trying to convey? That this type of thing - cover-ups, non-accountability - this is the way we've always operated, the way we are supposed to operate."

"Well, let me tell you something. No way. We've never played this game before, and if we adopt it as some sort of *modus operandi*, we will be lost."

"Why didn't I do something? What did you want me to do? Resign? I don't know how to do anything else, I told you. I am too old to start looking for a new profession. I have a wife and kids, don't I?"

"My good friends all know that I am in the service, but I make a point of not talking about work. Sometimes my secrecy is the butt of many a good joke. So now I face two kinds of situation: those friends who think it's funny when they incessantly ask: 'So, what have you covered up today?' They won't stay friends for very long, I can tell you that."

"Somehow, those that don't say anything are even worse. I know that

they didn't say anything before, either. But somehow I feel now that they don't want to embarrass me."

"Look, I'm glad somebody blew the story. But I couldn't have done it. I still cringe when I see a journalist, no offence. And they paid, the three 'traitors', didn't they?"

"The funny thing is that this is probably the first time that we all have a common subject at the office. Things are so compartmentalized in the service."

"You know what would happen if everyone said what was on their minds? If everyone who happens to agree with the 'traitors' resigned? You wouldn't have much of a service left. I can tell you. One guy, higher up than I am, told 'G' what he thought of the whole sordid mess. So where is he? You guessed it, at home. On what they call 'an indefinite leave of absence.'"

"THIS TALK of security versus the law is good for the philosophers, maybe. Forget the law for a minute. What about the subversion of our own standards? That doesn't mean anything? What about accountability and truthful reporting? By keeping these guys on, by letting them disseminate their message, unobstructed, what you are really saying is that you condone this kind of behaviour."

"We used to have a great name, an almost perfect name. When we went to court with some Arab hoodlums and said 'this guy has to be put away,' everyone believed us. I don't want to tell you what kinds of looks I've been getting lately when I say: 'You have to trust me on this.'"

"Our work is top secret. If we don't have absolute truthfulness in reports, all hell can break loose, believe me."

"Let's say, just theoretically, that

an agent goes to meet somebody and has to hand over some money. Nobody sees him, nobody knows what he does. If truth doesn't mean anything, what is going to prevent him from pocketing half of the money? Who is going to know?"

"You can say what you will about Begin, but this wouldn't have happened while he was in power. Not the killings, not the cover-up, and especially not the attempts to sweep the whole thing under the carpet."

"When then GSS chief Avraham Ahituv went to see Begin for the first time, the prime minister told him that the Shin Bet is not allowed to touch one whisker of someone who is being interrogated. That's not the way Jewish agents operate," he lectured him. I wasn't there, but that's what they said at the office. So even if it isn't true, you can see what kind of atmosphere Begin inspired."

"I DON'T know what Shamir or Peres knew or if they knew or when they knew. All I know is that they were responsible for the GSS and thus, they are responsible for the situation now. It's one thing to ask whether they knew of the killings and the cover-up. It's a totally different matter how they allowed this 'glorious security service' to reach this point."

"Lebanon? That's already a philosophical question. There probably is some connection, yes. We had to go in there quickly, and get answers. And we did things in Lebanon which we've never done before."

"Yes, maybe it has to do with the society as a whole. You know, to paraphrase - a society gets the kind of secret service it deserves."

"But let's not get carried away. It all started with one split second in Dir el-Balah when Avrum lost his nerve and gave the order. And it blossomed because he couldn't face the consequences of his actions. Instead, he concocted this mess."

"It took 30 years for the service to build up its reputation, its ethics, its code. It took 30 years to achieve absolute reliability. That's not something to be discarded."

"So, it's like I told you. These guys had to be dismissed but that's just a first step. Then we have to start some things from scratch. If we don't, it's not the rule of law that's at stake. It will be, first and foremost, a matter of security."

"No, I don't know how many people feel the same way that I do. But I am not alone. No sir, I am not alone."

## Majority of the dead can never be registered

# Hall of Names - dignity and reverence for the martyrs

Ernie Meyer

DURING THE *yizkor* memorial service on Yom Kippur, many a tear will be shed for relatives lost in the Holocaust, for whom the only known burial place is an infamous camp site. But the names of some of these martyrs, at least, are recorded in dignity and reverence in the Hall of Names at Yad Vashem.

An ardent spokeswoman for these dead is Nina Silberg, who for several years has done volunteer work at the Hall of Names. She is carrying on the tradition of her late husband, Supreme Court Justice Moshe Silberg, who was one of the founders of Yad Vashem and in the early 1950s initiated the collection of Testimonial Pages. On these *dapei ed* Israelis and Jews from abroad were asked to register the vital statistics of lost relatives, including the date and place of their death, if known.

In Yad Vashem's early years, before the proliferation of buildings and memorial sites, this collection of names was the core of the institution. Nina Silberg said. Today the names of approximately two million of the six million victims are on record.

Yad Vashem officials have no illusion that even a majority of the dead can ever be registered, but they hope that another million can be put on record and accordingly have launched a campaign to urge Israelis and Diaspora Jews to contribute information to the Testimonial Pages, before time obliterates all memory.

The pages are brief and printed in seven languages: Hebrew, English, Yiddish, French, Spanish, Russian and German. There is room for the person's full name, date and place of birth, names of father and mother and spouse, if any. This is followed by a rubric for "place of residence during the war" and "circumstances of death."

At the bottom of the page the registrant gives his name and address and his relationship to the deceased. He must also attest to the fact that the information given is true to the best of his knowledge. The page has space for a photograph, but only about 10 per cent of those registering a name possess a photo of their lost relative or are willing to part with it.

Yitzhak Mais, the director of the Yad Vashem Museum and Hall of Names, said that the pages are available abroad through survivors' organizations, Israel embassies, some

synagogues and some Jewish school systems, as that of Brazil. "Bigger efforts to publicize the pages here and abroad will be made," he said.

THE Hall of Names was moved five years ago from an inconspicuous location to a more prominent place, above the main museum and next to the gallery of Holocaust art.

An oblong hall kept in sombre semi-darkness, it is lined with 26 wood-paneled cubicles on one side. Each cubicle has shelves on three of its sides, containing an average of 160 black folder-like boxes. Each box contains about 400 pages of testimony.

The public is not allowed direct access to these boxes, although it can view the cubicles, which are marked with the letters of the Hebrew alphabet. To get information about a particular name, a visitor has to apply to staff members at the entrance to the hall.

Until a few years ago all registers were kept by hand, Mais said. An attempt to computerize the entire collection was rejected as too costly (about \$1.5-\$2 million) and two years ago a much less expensive microfilm system was installed. For a NIS 5 fee visitors can also get a photocopy of a desired page.

Joseph Blikstein, 84, has been working in the Hall of Names for 21 years, since his aliya from Romania

(via Uruguay). Amazingly alert at his age, he clearly prefers the old system. I asked Mais to produce the page for my father, thinking that I had registered my parents some years ago. Mais, using the microfilm system, raced Blikstein, using the old method. As Mais looked up a code-book for the correct cassette to insert into the machine, Blikstein slowly walked to the cubicle where he knew he would find the right box.

While Mais was still viewing a multitude of spellings for the name of Meyer, Blikstein quietly produced four entries for Gustav Meyer. He was clearly the winner.

As it turned out, none of the names matched my father's description and I had been mistaken in assuming that I had registered his name. At the earliest opportunity after Yom Kippur I will go and fill in pages for my parents, grandmother and other relatives.

To simplify the archives, the Hebrew alphabet is the basis for all registrations. But even so, there are many difficulties. I asked for a sampling under the Hebrew spelling of the name Cohen. The microfilm screen came up with Cohn, Koen, Kohan, Coen, Kohon, Kahon, Kohen, Cahn, Cohen - the varieties seemed endless.

Pressing on we checked the entries under David Cohen, and came up with 50 listings, stemming from Salo-

mon, Berlin, Brussels, Bingen and Bengazi.

The first entry in the register, incidentally, is under the Hebrew letters *alef, alef*. It is Jacques Herman Aa, who was born in Amsterdam in 1913 and killed at Dachau - date unknown.

The mind boggles as the images of hundreds of pages flit by on the microfilm screen when it is set on "speed." This and walking by the dark cubicles with their rows of black boxes realistically bring home the gravity of the Holocaust.

ALTHOUGH the Hall of Names is not intended to help with the search for relatives, it occasionally works out that way. Six months ago a woman recently come from Russia searched for her parents among the records. She did find them, but when she checked the person who had registered them, she discovered that it was her brother, now living in Geder. She did not know that he had survived the war, and the visit to the Hall of Names led to a happy reunion after more than 40 years.

Staffers at the Hall recall many emotional scenes. There was the 17-year-old girl from the U.S. who knew that she was named after her grandmother Sara, but burst into tears when faced with the simple page that encompassed her ancestor's life and death.

Nina Silberg remembered that on the first day she volunteered she handled the page of a woman born in 1925 - the year of her own birth. She realized how easily this could have been "her" page.

Nina herself has an unusual story to tell of how she "almost" saved her father from the Holocaust. An only child, she was not quite 15 when her father, Efraim Bartfeld, an official of the United Israel Appeal in Vienna, was taken to Buchenwald in September 1939. At this time runs with the ashes of concentration camp dead were still sent to the families. As such urns daily arrived among Jewish families, Nina's mother suffered a breakdown "and I suddenly grew up," she said.

Tall for her age, blonde and blue-eyed, Nina took over all rescue attempts. She travelled to Weimar, near Buchenwald, and through a German lawyer ascertained that her father was still alive. She then proceeded to Berlin, where fully aware of the danger, she entered the dreaded Gestapo headquarters on Prinz-Albrecht Strasse. But an official there sent her packing, despite her proving that her father had volunteered in World War I and won several medals.

"Whether your father a *Frontkämpfer* (frontline soldier) or not, he's still a Jew," he said.

Back in Vienna there were three postcards from her father over the next few months. But by February 1940, Nina and her mother were desperate. Gathering all her courage, Nina went to the Gestapo offices in the Hotel Metropol. Finally allowed into an imposing office, she faced a high official to whom she submitted all the documents Jews needed to emigrate. "Perhaps I should send a telegram to Buchenwald for your father's immediate release?" the man said sarcastically.

"You are not capable of such an act," Nina said, and forgetting all fear, she added, "Das waren zu menschlich" (that would be too humane).

"Get out of here," was the Gestapo agent's only reply. But three days later Nina's father was home.

He was in a terrible condition, feverish and he had lost 36 kilograms. The next day Nina accompanied him to the Gestapo, where he had to report. They ran into the same official, and he said to the teenager, "You see, we're still human."

The family left Vienna for Trieste and Palestine on February 27, 1940. But for Efraim Bartfeld, the rescue was too late. By August he succumbed to the galloping consumption, that resulted from his deprivations and torture at Buchenwald.

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**SOUTH AFRICA** is probably the most reviled country in the world, because its white minority government is propped up by the apartheid laws. We do not propose to argue with those who condemn apartheid; this regime deserves every condemnation. However, I am convinced that it is the duty of all those who condemn racial discrimination in South Africa to visualize "which course of action should be taken in order to bring about the abolition of the hated laws."

Will the road recently chosen by the Western states (at the initiative of the U.S.) lead to the end of the racist regime in South Africa, or will it further inflame racial hatred and drive the country to continued bloodshed, chaos, and destruction? I have heard vigorously expressed opinions such as: "The white minority regime must be overthrown, even if this minority is destroyed in the process." South Africa's whites have sufficiently exploited the blacks and now we must no longer "have mercy" on them. Let them pay for the wrong they have done."

Of course this solution is very simple. However, I do not believe that many of those who are so active against South Africa, whether in the U.S. or Western Europe, seriously aspire to the "elimination" of the whites. It does not stand to reason that nearly five million whites could be obliterated, even if this sacrifice were required for the sake of the black majority. And we would do well to remember that the white minority in South Africa will not let itself be wiped out, but will fight furiously and to the bitter end. Is that what the Western world wants?

Therefore, those who seek to overthrow the white government by using a strong arm and inciting the black majority to rebel had better consider well the consequences.

**The Bolshevik doctrine**

Prior to the Bolshevik Revolution, Lenin published the famous slogan which proclaimed that "the worse it gets, the better," meaning that as Russia's internal situation worsened and acts of violence, demonstrations, and mass disturbances increased, as more people were killed by Cossack battalions and more blood was shed, the greater the chance of sending the Russian *moujik* (peasant) to the barricades and of leading the nation to an armed confrontation with the Czarist regime.

Lenin succeeded with this slogan. He and Trotsky led the masses and even part of the army to rebellion, and the intended revolution broke out in all its horror, accompanied by a savage civil war, drowning the country in rivers of blood. The Communists won. The price was 20 million human lives, the absolute destruction of the state, famine, and epidemics.

It is hard to believe that the U.S. and the other Western States really want a bloody revolution to occur in South Africa, but there is no doubt that the style of propaganda spread in the Western world, the demands to impose sanctions and a boycott and to ostracize South Africa are driving South Africa's black masses to the "barricades." Even if this is not what the West intends, this will be the result.

According to the doctrine of international Communism, this is the way to operate. But do Senators Teddy Kennedy and Richard Lugar and other activists in favour of imposing a boycott on South Africa really want such an outcome? Does bloody revolution always lead to the enlightened goal the revolutionaries have set themselves? Did the Russian peasant obtain more civil rights, freedom, and happiness under Stalin's government after the Czar was overthrown? Are the Iranians happier and freer now, under Khomeini's regime, than they were under the Shah?

I don't think these questions are hard to answer. The real problem today in South Africa is not apartheid. The problem is that the black majority spokesmen demand that power be handed over to them.

The process of abolition of the apartheid regime was begun a number of years ago, precisely by President Botha, leader of the Afrikaner National Party whose fathers were the leaders and initiators of the apartheid laws. Pessimists contend that President Botha has accomplished nothing but "cosmetics," and that he does not really intend to abolish the apartheid regime. I am convinced that this process, once begun, is irreversible. It is no longer dependent on the whims of an individual; it is a one-way historical process. It is true that President Botha is progressing at a snail's pace: he does not want revolution. He is creating slow and drawn out evolutionary change. Nevertheless, apartheid is doomed.

In fact, the ideologists in South Africa's National Party have admitted as much. About two years ago, the National Party published an official booklet which openly acknowledged that the apartheid system had not been successful, and cannot be implemented. The party made a mistake with its apartheid doctrine and this doctrine must be abrogated.

The apartheid laws do not constitute the obstacle to the solution of the South African problem. Had President Botha declared his readiness to abolish all the apartheid laws, the African National Congress (ANC), the outlawed black political party which has been active for years as an underground organization and to which terrorist acts have been attributed, would not have been satisfied. The first thing they would have demanded would have been "one man one vote," i.e., that power be handed over to the blacks. The whites will not accept this and the struggle between the two sides will eventually focus on physical control over the country.

From the standpoint of the accepted fundamental concepts of democracy, the blacks are right. They are the majority, therefore they must have power. This is the classical formula of democracy. However, were the white population to accept this formula in all its simplicity, they would be committing not only political, but under the present circumstances, physical suicide. There is wide consensus among the white minority on this point. Even the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) which represents the official opposition to the apartheid regime and has been fighting racial discrimination as long as the apartheid laws have been in existence, does not demand "one man one vote," but only the abolition of the discriminatory laws and "dialogue" between peoples of all colours.

**LET US bear in mind** that the white inhabitants of South Africa do not see themselves as foreign colonialists who have taken over a foreign land and are holding it with a strong arm. Behind them is a history of over 350 years. When the first white settlers began to build their homes and till the South African soil, there was no "black majority" in the area. (The first whites encountered Bushmen and Hottentots who no longer exist.) The whites cultivated the country's virgin soil.

**Whites with no other homeland**

Of the nearly 5 million whites, some 60 per cent are descendants of those settlers. They see themselves as belonging to this land no less than a leader of the Zulu tribe or an ANC leader such as Mandela. These whites call themselves "Afrikaners" and have no other homeland. South Africa is their land. This is where they have developed their special culture, Afrikaans language, literature, art, and their own church. Today, Afrikaans is spoken much more in South Africa than English (the country's second official language). Some three million Coloureds receive their education in Afrikaans and know no other culture. (They also belong to the Dutch Reformed Church.) This language is spoken by millions of blacks.

The obvious conclusion is that South Africa's white population is an integral part of the state and despite their being a numerical minority, no political settlement will succeed if their position and rights are threatened. How can the rights of such a minority be protected?

Herein lies the weakness of our democracy, which has secured the rights of the majority through the formula of "majority rule" and "one man one vote." However, the status and fate of an ethnic, religious, or racial minority remains at the mercy

**Eliahu Lankin, Israel's former ambassador to Pretoria, believes that the policy of sanctions is misguided, particularly when the South African government is moving towards the repeal of repressive laws. He suggests another way to achieve black-white co-existence**

# Double standards on South Africa

of the majority and there is hardly a country in the world whose minority did not at one time experience oppression and persecution for generations.

Today, when citing examples of Western states where minorities live safely and enjoy equal rights, we are inclined to forget that even in France and the U.S., minorities were oppressed and persecuted for generations in the past. We forget the fate of the American Indians and how the blacks imported from Africa as slaves were treated (they were granted equal status only a few decades ago).

Let us also remember the French pogroms against the Huguenots. This religious sect was cruelly persecuted and oppressed by France's ruling majority. The Huguenots were forced to emigrate en masse in order to save their lives, and sought refuge in other countries. (Many emigrated to South Africa and their descendants are among the white Afrikaners today.)

As for modern times, have we forgotten what the Nigerian majority did to the Biafran tribe? Hundreds of thousands of people from Biafra were massacred in full view of the enlightened world. And what happened in Kampuchea, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe? Is anyone prepared to believe in good faith that the fate of the whites in South Africa will be better once the blacks take over the reins of government?

their rulers; nor do they pressure us to boycott, impose sanctions on, or ostracize them. On the contrary, the State of Israel is "breaking its neck" to renew ties with each and every one of the same "101." And Western European states maintain cordial relations with all of them (including Khomeini and other totalitarian rulers).

Who can take seriously their statements against South Africa as the expression of a position based on principles of human morality and enlightened ideas of democracy?

TODAY South Africa serves as a convenient object for the modern political "anti-" fashion. Let us remember that apartheid is already some 40 years old, and during most



Eliahu Lankin. (Robinson)

of its years its laws were applied with toughness and rigidity. And behold, now, precisely when things have begun to move in the direction of the repeal of those laws, human society wakes up and opens an organized and aggressive campaign to destroy the white government.

The initiators of the campaign were, of all people, the Americans. They, who had advocated a policy of "constructive engagement" towards South Africa, have drafted anti-South Africa boycott legislation. Who can fail to understand that behind this anti-South African passion lie pragmatic, almost cynical calculations to seek the votes of over 20 million blacks? Be that as it may, their campaign has now become most popular, and not just in the U.S. All the Western states are now drawn into the circle and are busy seeking ways of destroying South Africa's government. Among the Western states are those for which such a step would be in conflict with their interests (e.g., Portugal, which has a few hundred thousand Portuguese living in South Africa, although Portugal itself does not have a "black" problem). It goes without saying that Israel, which is linked with the Western world by an umbilical cord, is also under pressure and in a dilemma over its relations with South Africa.

EVEN IF we disregard politics and international morality and examine the objective possibilities of the importance of the military element in the struggle between blacks and whites in South Africa, we will reach the conclusion that the chances of the black majority are very slim indeed.

The ratio of blacks to whites is approximately six-to-one. However, numerical proportion in itself has ceased to be the decisive element in

military struggles.

Military experts in the Western world have established unequivocally that the white government in South Africa has an army (the majority of which is white) at its disposal which is powerful, superbly trained, well equipped, and capable of standing up successfully not only to internal revolt but to the armies of the black countries bordering South Africa to the north.

Is the black underground which has been operating in South Africa for over 20 years capable of overthrowing the white government? So far, since its early underground military activities, the ANC has been successful in some sporadic acts of terrorism. Here and there a bomb has been planted in a white residential neighbourhood. Occasional acts of sabotage have been carried out. However, it is a fact that since 1963, when this underground started to engage in organized violence, this body has been almost ineffectual. Had the blacks not taken to the streets as they became accustomed to doing in recent years, South Africa would have continued to live in "still water" and world attention would not have been attracted by the violence.

The underground is faced with a remarkably powerful and organized military force, which is not afraid of shooting demonstrators and agitators and will continue to do so without fearing world protest.

Modern history teaches us that there are cases in which popular masses have forced their governments to resign. This is what happened in the Philippines, Iran and Argentina. However, the Filipinos were demonstrating against the Filipino army, etc. And the soldiers of those armies refused to shoot their brethren. In South Africa, there are no such sentiments, and the white army facing a black mob will know that if it does not open fire it will be destroyed. For white soldiers in South Africa, the struggle with the blacks is a fight for survival for them and their families.

If South Africa should face an armed uprising of blacks against whites, it will be crushed most savagely. There, the rules of the

democratic game will not be taken into consideration. The whites will fight for their lives and horrific massacres will result.

Therefore, the Western world must consider with the utmost care whether to pursue the style of fighting apartheid it has adopted in recent years, for this method will cause destruction and devastation in South Africa.

Yet how does one do away with apartheid while protecting the South African state from destruction? How can a clash between the races be avoided? How can co-existence be achieved through negotiation and dialogue?

The answer is not simple. A few years ago things might have been easier. When the white population carried out a referendum prior to beginning constructive "reforms" and new hopes were raised among the public, if all the Western countries had offered their good services to the rival sides and had begun constructive efforts to bring their positions closer together while trying to mediate between the blacks and the whites in order to lead them to mutual understanding, perhaps real achievements could have been attained. However, precisely at that time, these states launched a harsh "offensive" against the white regime and achieved exactly the opposite: they provoked, among the white minority, a feeling that the West had decided to "sacrifice" it in order to please the blacks. Furthermore, they encouraged the blacks to step up their struggle against the whites and adopt a more extreme position. Today the country is in a severe state of internal tension and who knows if there is any time left to use straightforward intelligence in order to halt the deterioration?

Be that as it may, there is no doubt that even now, despite the hostile atmosphere between the sides, it is worthwhile and necessary to try and save South Africa from destruction and bloodshed.

First of all, we must free ourselves from the prevalent dogmatic attitude which bases the theory of democracy solely on majority rule and "one man one vote." Most countries of the world and most human beings do not live on a recipe of democratic elections and majority rule. There is no freedom of opinion or democratic elections in the Soviet Union or Communist China, and most countries of the world are not ruled by democratic regimes.

A research project published about two years ago in Europe stated only 35 states deserve to be called truly democratic, for only they uphold the fundamental elements of the concept of "democracy." (Among the elements mentioned were freedom of political opinion; equal rights; freedom and protection of the citizen; elections held with the participation of all citizens regardless of outlook, religion, sex or race; the rule of law; division of power, etc.) Only 35 of the 170 UN member states were found worthy of the noble title of "true democratic states." (It should be pointed out that this number includes Israel.) Therefore, we must resign ourselves to the fact that in South Africa also,

for the time being, the accepted democratic recipe is not yet applicable.

Second, the whole world should be aware of the danger threatening South Africa should an armed revolt be staged to overthrow the white government. Rebellion will cause appalling bloodshed and therefore this idea must be rejected by all those who are genuinely concerned about the welfare of the residents of this country.

Third, it must be remembered that South Africa is perhaps the only country on the whole African continent to have reached a high degree of economic and industrial development and to have exploited its abundant natural resources to such an extent that it already serves as a primary source of supply to most African countries and that in the future it will be able to serve as a source of employment and absorption for millions of people. An attempt at armed rebellion will result in the destruction of this economic jewel and create disaster and misery among its inhabitants.

**Reassurance for the minority**

Fourth, we must demand from the white government that it proclaim the repeal of all racial discrimination laws. If leaders of the white population can be assured that the abolition of these laws does not mean putting the white minority at the mercy of the majority government, but serves as a basis for negotiation and discussion on the matter of co-existence and securing the rights of all, they will not be afraid of pursuing the road they have already engaged in towards progress.

Acceptance of those four points will lead the world to reach the following final conclusion: instead of making inter-racial relations worse in South Africa, pressure must be exerted on all sides to reach dialogue. Other formulae must be sought for co-existence under conditions of equality. We have before us a good example of such an unusual solution. Switzerland found a (democratic) formula for the existence of three peoples (German, French, and Italian) as a federation. Those three peoples, each of which has its own rich culture, history, language, and land, for generations have lived side by side and peacefully despite the fact that their respective motherlands were once engaged in cruel wars against each other.

Instead of seeking sanction laws and ostracism, let the world's sages devise a formula of co-existence for the peoples and races which fate has brought together in one country. If instead of devoting efforts to boycotting South Africa's whites, and inciting blacks against whites, the world were to concentrate those efforts on energetic demands accompanied by political, social and moral pressures on all of South Africa's rival camps to sit around a table and seek solutions for co-existence, even now it would be possible to make progress towards dialogue and avoid destruction.

**Temporary Changes in Egged Bus Routes**

## NOTICE OF TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS on Erev Yom Kippur, October 12, 1986 and Yom Kippur evening, October 13, 1986

as authorized by the Controller of Transport

**Cancelled routes on Yom Kippur eve, 12.10.86:**

- Route 362; Tel Aviv — Rafah terminal
- Route 392; Beersheba — Eilat via Mitzpah
- Route 966; Haifa — Neveh Zohar
- Route 995; Haifa — Beersheba
- Route 421; Tel Aviv — Shefach Zohar

Service ends on Erev Yom Kippur

Interurban routes — 2 p.m.  
Urban and suburban routes — 2:30 p.m.

Service resumes on Yom Kippur evening

7-7:30 p.m.

**Cancelled routes on Yom Kippur evening, 13.10.86:**

Interurban — Central Region + South	522, 533, 542, 704, 818, 828, 831, 833, 834, 840, 843, 845, 900, 940, 945, 947, 952, 961, 963, 971, 977, 981	Ashdod — 014	Jerusalem interurban and suburban routes
Cancelled interurban and suburban routes in Tel Aviv and southern areas, by branches:	Cancelled interurban and suburban routes in Tel Aviv and southern areas, by branches:	Ashkelon — 9, 016, 019, 021, 022, 023, 036	42, 43, 63, 64, 068, 67, 69, 079
Hadera — 1, 51, 62, 66	Hadera — 1, 51, 62, 66	Kiryat Gat — 2	Beit Shמש — 11, 025
Netanya — 7, 11, 24, 029, 30, 033, 034, 038, 040, 45, 48	Netanya — 7, 11, 24, 029, 30, 033, 034, 038, 040, 45, 48	Beersheba — 031, 039, 045, 051, 053	Cancelled northern area interurban and suburban routes:
Rod Hasharon — 4	Rod Hasharon — 4	Dimona — 11	Haifa — 21, 062, 074, 091
Rafana — 5	Rafana — 5		Safad — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 24, 42, 45
Lod — 14, 15, 21	Lod — 14, 15, 21		Kiryat Shmona — 020, 023, 025, 026, 029, 030
Elit — 1, 2, 15	Elit — 1, 2, 15		Afula — 3a, 26, 32, 47, 049, 051
Ramla — 10, 12, 016, 017, 018, 20	Ramla — 10, 12, 016, 017, 018, 20		Acre — 60, 72, 075
Rishon LeZion — 4, 17, 012	Rishon LeZion — 4, 17, 012		Nazareth — 18, 26, 030, 32, 34, 45
Rehovot — 14, 25, 38	Rehovot — 14, 25, 38		Rosh Pina — 058
			Nahariya — 7, 022, 025, 032, 041, 044, 48
			Tiberias — 5, 7a/33, 017, 018, 021, 026, 42, 50
			Beit She'an — 017

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## Two commentators express their thoughts for the Ten Days of Penitence

A NEW KIND of moral relativism has possessed our nation since the Yom Kippur War 13 years ago. That war, of course, ended in a stunning military recovery by our soldiers and a disgraceful moral rout for our politicians. In the wake of that near-disaster and the high price in lives that the nation paid in narrowly averting it, everybody pointed an accusing finger at everyone else. The country's fourth president, in what he doubtlessly considered a grand conciliatory gesture, summed it up with the declaration: "We are all to blame."

It is bad enough to be told that no human being is to blame, and only heredity, circumstance, or some other *force majeure* is responsible for what we are and do. The social scientists who say that, however, are usually hyper-idealists who care enough to seek ways of amending our heredity and circumstances — genetic engineering, brain surgery, drug treatment, social engineering — so that our behaviour shall be more "positive."

One trouble with this approach, of course, is that it does not tell us by which moral, esthetic or political authority those sociologists and psychologists will decide — or have already decided — which behaviour is positive, so we don't know in which direction we are to be modified. Or who shall be selected for modification and who is "acceptable" as is. And, of course, it doesn't tell us how that scientifically modified world will be run, and what individuality will be like in it, though we have had some intimations from the fictions of Evgeny Zamyatin, Aldous Huxley and George Orwell and from such real-life experiments as those conducted by Stalin, Hitler and Mao.

But, as I said, I think that people who believe that circumstances alone are responsible for the human condition, and can be ameliorated, are idealists.

Idealists of a strange and dangerous sort, to be sure. They are the

ultimate idolaters, setting themselves up as the supreme moral arbiters, as the re-creators of Man, as self-appointed gods. However, the God Judaism says created the universe and Man did so with a blend of the qualities of justice and mercy, recognizing that the world cannot exist by justice alone or mercy alone. These auto-gods, as we have seen several times in our century, are merciless perfectionists, who, in the words of theologian Reinhold Niebuhr about Christian perfectionists, espouse "perfection without pity, goodness without discrimination and responsibility, and loveless love."

A STRANGE aspect of this idealism has been described by Adam Bakshian: "One paradox of our time is that many of the same sociologists and psychologists who insist that we are not responsible for our behaviour are adamant about holding us responsible for everyone else's. The sins of the child are visited upon the parents, those of the criminal upon society [even upon the victim — M.K.], those of the protester upon the politician [and vice versa — M.K.], and so on, in an endless chain of deferred guilt."

So "nobody is to blame" is really the other side of the mutual finger-pointing that culminates in the absurdity of "we are all to blame."

Both approaches deny individuality: both deny the individual the freedom and responsibility to face his shortcomings and wrongdoings and, therefore, the possibility of atoning for and amending them. By doing so, both approaches cause the individual, and ultimately the society, to sink into despair and self-hatred.

"It is a prerogative of Man," writes Viktor Frankl, founder of the logotherapeutic school of psychiatry, "to become guilty — and [he has] the responsibility to overcome"

## 'Perhaps we should spend less time pitying ourselves, more on helping other people...'

Moshe Kohn

guilt," Frankl adds: "Once we deal with Man as the victim of circumstances and their influences, we not only cease to treat him as a human being but also *lame* his will to change."

As psychologist O. Hobart Mowrer has written: "So long as a person lives under the shadow of real [but] unacknowledged and unexpiated guilt, he cannot — if he has any character at all — 'accept himself,' and all our efforts to reassure and accept him will avail nothing. He will continue to hate himself and to suffer the inevitable consequences of self-hatred." And when this self-hatred becomes unbearable, psychiatrist Karen Horney has written, the patient "must fortify himself against it by reinforcing an already existing armour of righteousness... He is compelled, therefore, to externalize his self-contempt, to blame, berate, humiliate others."

Horney has here perhaps given a superb summary of a major cause and consequence of the "we are all to blame" approach. Like the "victim of circumstance and heredity" approach, it relieves the individual of responsibility and freedom and ultimately drives him to despair and into the arms of political despots or spiritual charlatans.

TO USE freedom and exercise responsibility healthily, Man must — Mowrer notes — be able "to accept his guilt and his sinfulness." Having done this, he "may legitimately, though not without pain and effort, pass from deep, pervasive self-rejection and self-torture to a new freedom, of self-respect..." And "Man can respect himself," says philosopher Leo Strauss, "because he can despise himself... His dignity is...based on his awareness of what he ought to be or how he should live."



Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Hacohen Kook

There is a difference between the sense of guilt and self-hatred described by Mowrer and Horney and the awareness of guilt and self-contempt of which Frankl and Strauss speak. The former is a psychic quagmire created by frustration over not having a set of transcendent values as a guideline for living, no moral compass and vantage point for gauging one's direction and performance. The latter stems from a sense of transcendent purpose, of the redemptive value of struggling for such purpose, and of the possibility of returning to the purpose after having swerved or been diverted from it.

RETURN — *teshuvah* — is the central objective of the "Ten Days of Teshuvah," as the period from Rosh Hashana through Yom Kippur is known. Return is what our Jewish state's torn, tortured, and self-rejecting society needs. Return to Jewish purpose.

"We are Israelis of Jewish origin,

and any emphasis on our Jewishness at the expense of our Israeliness is a misrepresentation of the truth," says Tel Aviv University history Professor Michael Harsgor. This "Canaanite" attitude is in large measure responsible for the aimlessness that characterizes so many areas of our national life and for the increased internecine violence in the Jewish community in the past year.

What "unexpiated guilt" torments Harsgor and haunts Israeli Jewish poets, playwrights, novelists and publicists that causes them to seek to "reinforce their armour of righteousness" by depicting us as a pack of psychotic, xenophobic, treacherous, bloodthirsty, vulgar marionettes? "Perhaps," Archibald MacLeish, the American poet, wrote in June 1940, 18 months before the U.S. entered World War II, "the luxury of the complete confession; the uttermost despair, the farthest doubt should be denied themselves by writers living in any but the most orderly and settled times."

What is this "armour of righteousness" that drives people to conduct their debates by arson — at bus shelters and synagogues — and school-children to wage their playtime squabbles with scissors and knives?

Leo Strauss has also noted that "education...is the only answer to the always pressing question, to the political question par excellence, of how to reconcile order which is not oppression with freedom which is not licence." But in order to provide such an education, a society must be able to define the kind of order it wishes. We seem unable to do that because, since "we are all to blame," we are unable to agree with each other on "what we ought to be and how we should live." Another stumbling block is our unexpiated guilt, which impels us to engage constantly in reinforcing our armour of self-righteousness instead of in other-love.

PERHAPS we could begin our return by spending less time and energy pitying and justifying ourselves and more on seeing what bothers our fellows and finding ways of helping them. For as Viktor Frankl says, "Man not only behaves according to what he is, he also becomes what he is according to how he behaves." And as Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Hacohen Kook put it: "The truly righteous do not complain about evil but increase righteousness, do not complain about heresy but increase faith, do not complain about ignorance but increase wisdom."

Rav Kook also said that just as the Destruction was brought about by unwarranted, random hatred, so shall the Redemption be brought about by unwarranted, random love. And love, like hatred and liberty, is a resource which, the more you mine it, the more there is of it. As Juliet says to Romeo: "My bounty is as boundless as the sea, / My love as deep; the more I give to thee, / The more I have, for both are infinite."

## Penitence: a private or a public matter?

Esra Shereshevsky

THE MOVEMENT of the new ba'alei teshuva evokes, in general, sincere acclaim not only among Orthodox, but even within a large circle of religiously alienated Jews. The former perceive in it a way towards the fulfilment of Judaism. The latter, indifferent to religious practice yet not willing to embrace a non-Jewish son or daughter-in-law, see in it the return of an almost "lost child." Neither, however, seems capable of dealing with the serious problems, personal and national, inherent in the radical change taking place almost overnight in the life and mind of the "I found it."

Though some activists in the ba'alei teshuva movements may

admit in moments of truth to their concern with the problems, the sponsors of those movements command silence lest their reputation be damaged and their expansion threatened.

For all the pride the initiators of the various groups may take in their missionary fervour and successes, the very term "returnees" is indeed a misnomer, nor is the ba'al teshuva a contemporary phenomenon. There have been ba'alei teshuva throughout the ages. However, there are fundamental differences in character and essence between them and those present-day "newcomers" who arrogated a term which was held in the highest esteem by Jews throughout

their history. Not because they assumed a "new way of life," but because they recognized and admitted their mistake and humbly returned to the

...Mother merciful. The aged loyal mother love-abounding Who saved her lost son's tears with tenderness.

And steadied lovingly his falt'ring steps.

And when fatigues and shamed he would return

'Neath her roof's umbrage, she would wipe his tears

And lull him to sweet sleep upon her knees." (Bialik: "If Thou Wouldst Know")

ONE READS in the Hebrew press of the last century about the traumatic experience and pangs of conscience suffered by returnees, first severing lifelines with their roots, thereby losing friends and parents who could not make peace with the "enlightened" views of their sons and daughters and then scornfully but courageously severing all contact with them. Then, filled with remorse, they decided to return to the fold and reconnect with their roots.

They were full of modesty and humility. They returned to a Judaism which they understood and which had nurtured them from their first day of life until that crucial moment when they mustered the courage to cut the knot. When they returned, they never displayed arrogance or expected the hero's welcome we witness in the thinking of most of today's modern ba'alei teshuva, whose numbers are constantly tabulated in certain Jewish and Yiddish papers.

The ba'alei teshuva of former times deserved the Talmudic dictum: "Where they stand, even righteous men are not their equals," for they reached a measure of repentance based on recognition and admission of mistakes which led them back to their roots. They came "home" and led an even stronger Jewish life than before their "defection."

OUR PRESENT ba'alei teshuva, though fulfilling religious practice, have changed very little from their pre-repentance mentality, their behaviour, speech and conversation. After all, who can obliterate memories, experiences and emotions implanted during the most formative years of one's life? External, such as religious garb or practices, cannot erase the innermost feelings and emotions imbedded almost with one's mother's milk.

The very early childhood years — they are decisive in the life of a Jew as of any human being. There are those who did not admit their error and disregarded religious practice, but were so deeply saturated with the Judaism of their youth that their Jewish loyalties could never be questioned. There are, of course, even today "new" ba'alei teshuva who, after long and intense soul-searching and painful inner conflicts, have arrived at Jewish tradition. However, they are the exception and do not fit into the present-day advertised and publicized phenomenon of the ba'alei teshuva movement.

Mostly ignorant of Judaism and lacking in Jewish religious emotions, the "new" ba'alei teshuva referred to here rely heavily, if not exclusively, on "leadership" for guidance and modes of conduct. "Follow the leader and idolize him" is their primary creed, and their leader, who is "God sent" and above criticism, assumes an almost divine image, and can easily use his flock as a tool yielding to his power. Extremism, and even violence hitherto unheard of among religious Jews, are a direct result of this submission to a "leader."

COMPROMISES and incongruities are tolerated apparently in order not to lose followers. Thus it is interesting to note that in many Orthodox congregations, especially in new

neighbourhoods, the ba'alei teshuva element is outnumbering the veteran Orthodox. They conduct services using tunes and rhythms that clearly betray the origin of a foreign, rock-and-roll culture. It is quite common for the hazzan to sing and tap the rhythm of an innovative synagogue tune, and the only instrument wanting is a guitar. Such innovations are condoned and even supported by certain Orthodox — primarily Hassidic — movements as part of a so-called "outreach programme."

On university campuses we meet periodically the Hassidic Rock Band (sic) or the Shushan Fashion Show, Esther's costume ball. A recent poster sponsored by an American rabbinical college encouraging Orthodox education had expressions like "Jewish Renaissance Fair," "Simcha Maching," "The Cheder Boys" (a band), all amusement menus having very little in common with the spirit of Judaism and religious conduct.

The frequent rationalization and defence of such activities pretends that they are just a "first step," to be followed by a deepening of Jewish consciousness. This, however, never eventuates due to lack of manpower or simply lack of interest, since the main objective, namely that of publicity, has been achieved and meticulously taken care of.

SERIOUS problems seem to emerge for the new ba'alei teshuva in the education of their children. Not having themselves enjoyed the guiding and warm hand of religious parents, they exert considerable force to impose upon their children the observance of the most unimportant religious laws. Their own ignorance does not enable them to differentiate between stringent and less stringent observances. It is pathetic to see the almost brutal enforcement sometimes exacted from their own children. It is only natural that such compulsion will ultimately evoke reactions and resentment and sow the seed of future rebellion in the heart and mind at a very early age.

Accusing so-called "general education" (i.e., not religious education) of being the cause of their Jewish alienation, they have been seized by a certain anti-culturalism which they try to instil in their children, thus removing them from the realities of the life surrounding them.

There are other phenomena connected with the ba'alei teshuva movement which will have an effect for years and perhaps generations to come. Many of the ba'alei teshuva are married to wives of non-Jewish origin. Sometimes one cannot escape the impression that they consider their return to the fold, together with converted or to-be-converted spouse and children, a kind of expiation or catharsis. The "sins of early youth" are forgiven and forgotten.

There are some who welcome this infusion of "new blood" into the "incestuous" unions of the Jewish people. Indeed, Judaism has always welcomed righteous converts. Sincere converts had certainly to overcome serious conflicts within themselves and, even more, the unwillingness of Judaism to accept them for any motive other than conviction and love for Judaism. But even so, our sages knew very well that a human being cannot excise his hereditary traits and characteristics. He must transmit them willy-nilly to his issue.

TO COUNTERACT, at least in theory, the result of this recognition, our tradition has it that "converts are



(Joel Felsman)

like new-born babies" or that "their souls also gathered at Sinai." As long as conversion was a rare phenomenon, its true and far-reaching consequences could be ignored and neutralized by lofty statements.

However, no rationalization or justification, no circumlocution or submerging, can alter the physiological and psychological trauma that must gnaw at the heart and mind of converts. Today, many of them have to sever their family ties, sometimes, in the case of divorcees, abandon their children.

Many take their children born after conversion to visit grandparents, and thereby expose them to a lifestyle completely different from that meticulously (as is the case with most converts) adhered to in their own home. (The confusion in the experience of their children sometimes creates mental cripples surely not anticipated and not intended at the time Judaism encountered the phenomenon of *gerim*, converts.)

Nevertheless, when Judaism was strong, when converts were few and life much less complicated than today, assimilation to Judaism could

well be expected, and even if the convert did not succeed in adapting to his new religion, and chose to lead a life which was more in the spirit of his past, he had little impact on his environment.

Not so today. We witness an influx of converts into Orthodox Jewry which, by their sheer quantity, affects the soul of Judaism. Combined with the "return" of numerous ba'alei teshuva who, as far as mentality goes, are little different from their converted spouses or friends, the fabric of the religion appears radically altered. This movement, if left uncurbed, will in years or generations to come change the very character and soul of Judaism.

Conversion and return are essentially very private and intimate decisions. Unfortunately, they have become our present-day "movements" and movements spawn competition and develop into "outreach" activities which act not always "for the sake of Heaven" and run the risk of sacrificing their original purpose to self-perpetuation of the movement. They certainly contribute to the fragmenting of our people.

"Arise, walk through the land in the length of it and in the breadth of it, for I will give it unto thee." (Genesis XIV, 17)

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## FEATURES

# Would you hire this man?

Tora Today  
Pinhas H. Peli

HEARTBROKEN YET not crushed. Pained by a sense of helplessness and unfulfilled yearning, yet standing up firm and full of self-confidence. The "most humble of all men on the face of the earth," yet the most proud and commanding voice regarding his spiritual heritage: "They are not empty words for you, they are your very life! By them you shall live long in the land which you are to occupy after crossing the Jordan" (Deuteronomy 32: 44-47).

It was precisely this land and the fact that he would see it only "from afar" despite all his efforts to get there, that frustrated and caused him so much heartbreak. He knew, however, how not to confound the issues at hand, how to draw a line between his personal pain and the national interest. There is not a shade of dubiousness or vacillation in his voice when he warns the people on what they must do in order to "live long" in the very land which for him would remain painfully "out of bounds." He is as clear and outspoken as one could be: "Take to heart all warning which I solemnly give you this day; command your children as well to be careful to observe all the words of this Tora."

Thus Moses "finishes speaking to all Israel" and parts with his people. The same day he is ordered to go up to the mountain upon which he would die. His death would be no different from the death of any old man who has "finished his words." As his flock, the children of Israel, will advance on their way to the land towards which he led them, even the site of the grave of the "faithful shepherd" will be forgotten.

Moses had no illusions in this respect. He did not expect, nor did he wish, an imposing sepulchre to be erected for him. He knew well that the people would proceed on their way and that his burial place would soon be abandoned. That did not seem to bother him. All he cared about was that his spiritual heritage be not forgotten by the people wherever they might go. His last words expressed this wish, not for his own sake but for their's, so that they "may live long."

Putting the interest of others above his own, he was rewarded in a way that far surpassed even the highest of one's expectations. The Tora, although given and sanctioned by God, would always remain associated with the name of Moses and be called *Tora Moshe*, "the teaching of Moses." Many centuries later, prophecy that brought to the world the highest ideas of morality and most sublime visions of the future, would close with the sober warning of the prophet Malachi (3:22): "Remember the Tora of Moses my servant, the rules and precepts which I bade him deliver to all Israel at Horeb."

There always prevailed a clear distinction between the Person of Moses and the Tora of Moses; both were revered, but in different ways. Tora is indeed inseparably connected with Moses, but it moved forward on its own way along with the flow of time.

In the Talmud (TB menahot 29b) we find the following fascinating story told by Rab Judah in the name of Rab. (2nd and 3rd centuries). When Moses ascended on high he found the Holy One, blessed by He, engaged in affixing tags to the Tora (small strokes in the form of a crown written on top of certain letters in the Tora scroll). When Moses wondered at the meaning of those tags, the Holy One answered: "There will arise a man at the end of many generations; Akiba ben Yosef by name, who will expound upon

each title heaps and heaps of laws." "Lord of the Universe," said Moses, "permit me to see him," whereupon God replied: "Turn around!" Instantly Moses found himself in the house of study of Rabbi Akiba (one of the greatest sages, 1st-2nd centuries). He sat down behind eight rows of the disciples of Rabbi Akiba and listened to the Rabbi teaching Tora. Moses was greatly upset when he found that he was unable to follow or understand their learning. Only when they came to a certain subject and the disciples said to the master: "Whence do you know it?" and the latter replied: "It is a law given unto Moses at Sinai," was he comforted.

Certainly Moses was not comforted because he was given "credit." Such petty vanity was far from "the most humble of all men." The fact that his name was mentioned did not remove the obvious reason for his upset, as he still could not follow the profundity of the Tora study of Rabbi Akiba and his disciples. It must be that Moses was comforted when he heard his name mentioned, because this convinced him that, although he did not understand what was going on, it was the original Tora they were studying. The fact that he could not follow them did not bother him. He realized that the language of discourse changes with the times and it is quite possible that because of this a time would come when he might not understand his own Tora.

MOSES WHO LEAD his people from liberation to liberty demonstratively exists the scene, but remains forever part of it. "There is a reawakening of Moses in every generation," says the zohar, the classic manifesto of Jewish mysticism.

Many were the attempts throughout the generations to capture the image of Moses in art and literature. Every generation discovers anew "its" Moses. Recently I came across an interesting textual analysis that spoke of Moses as the prototype of a Jewish communal worker. Prepared by Chaim Lauer, the learned deputy chief executive of the United Jewish Appeal Federation of Greater Washington, D.C., it bears the heading: "Would you hire this man?" and appears in the form of a curriculum vitae of one Morris Amramson Rabbiner.

Personal: Age: 80. Marital Status: Married. Children: 2.

Employment Record: 1) Sheep Herder (Family Business) 2) Hias (for travel) 3) Officer/Cadet (Egyptian Army)

Educational Background: 1) Private Tutoring with specific focus on theology, history, architecture 2) Audited Courses at Pharaoh University at Khartoum. 3) Life Experience in animal husbandry.

Health: Excellent; occasional speech impediment.

Hobbies: River boating, mountain climbing, stone carving.

Publications: None.

References: Bithya, Princess of Egypt; Jethro, Priest of Midian.

The page following the "resume" includes "interview notes and reference comments." Some of which are: a) "the most humble person ever." b) "tendency toward violence." c) "a real prince." d) "kind to animals." e) "...doesn't eat for extended stretches of time." f) "He's so bright, he just glows." g) "married out of faith, but maybe separated from her." h) "except for one successful but limited capital funds campaign, has no real fundraising background." i) "he talked a lot about going to Israel - don't think he'll ever really make it." j) "You guessed right. Morris Amramson did not get the job with the local Jewish Federation. 'No go. Couldn't get him by lay leadership even if we wanted to.'"

The Tora portion for this week is Ha'azina (Deuteronomy 32:1-52).

FELLOW-SUFFERERS from the disease of television addiction will have no difficulty identifying with me when I describe the terrible agony I suffered for six days in Switzerland, superficially the most civilized country on the face of this planet, with easy access to seven major TV stations in Switzerland and the neighbouring countries.

My heartbreak was caused by the dismal fact that all these stations telecast only in German, French or Italian. In vain, I twiddled the buttons frantically in search of some life-saving station using English or our own beloved Hebrew. There were not even Hebrew sub-titles anywhere. I might as well have been in the Arctic with Nanook the Eskimo, or in the heart of the Amazon forests among the Indians.

The closest I got to civilization was seeing a thriller featuring Kate Jackson - but who was talking dubbed German.

But it was a poor substitute for a real programme in a rational tongue. I felt as if I had been sentenced to atone for my sins by Gilbert and Sullivan's benevolent Mikado, whose object all sublime was to make the punishment fit the crime.

Another problem that the poor Swiss stations encounter, apart from their inability to telecast in English or Hebrew, is that they have no problems. Everything runs as smoothly as a Swiss watch. I asked an English journalist stationed there whether Switzerland was not wracked by intense strains under the bland exterior it presented to the world. Surely, I suggested, all those different languages and ethnic backgrounds must result in the inhabitants hating each other with intense bitterness, just as Orthodox Jews in Israel hate secular Jews, Sephardi hate Ashkenazi, extreme right-wingers hate extreme left-wingers. And vice versa, I'm sure.

FIFTY YEARS ago today, everybody knew that Meir Dizengoff was dying. A batch of reporters were seated in the little garden in front of his home in Sderot Rothschild waiting for the announcement. The evening grew late. Finally, judge Zidkiyahu Hartavi appeared in the doorway. "He's dead," he said hurriedly. Then others who were at Dizengoff's deathbed came down. The reporters did not wait. They rushed to their offices to announce that Tel Aviv had lost its father.

"That's what he was, indeed," Gila Uriel says. "He had no family of his own; his only daughter died as a child. So Dizengoff treated all Tel Aviv inhabitants as his wards, and all the town's tots as his grandchildren. He addressed them in these terms, 'my grandchildren.'"

Gila Uriel was Dizengoff's personal secretary at the Tel Aviv municipality for years. She knew all his secrets, all his whims, and could predict his reactions to events and his attitude to people. "Tel Aviv was for him the nucleus of the future Jewish State," Uriel asserted. He had to compromise with the facts of life, but he never stopped trying to make his dream come true.

When Tel Aviv had a population of 25,000, quite a sizeable population for a new town in those halcyon days, somebody took Dizengoff up in the air to have a look at his handiwork. "Dizengoff was enchanted; but when he came back to earth, his comment was, 'How much there is still to do.' He expected Tel Aviv would be a metropolis with 150,000 inhabitants."

DIZENGOFF did not found Tel Aviv. Ahuzat Bayit, the neighbourhood which sprouted on the sands far away from Jaffa, was the brainchild of jeweller Akiva Weiss. Dizengoff was an engineer, a man of practical bent, a Zionist who planned modern industries in the land of his forefathers. But it was obvious to most people in the group that the best person to try and manage the estate was that short, rather plump, man in a straw hat with a sense of reality, humour and unquestionable integrity. He was to head the Elders of Tel Aviv to the day he died - except for an uncomfortable two years when victorious Labour installed its man in the mayor's seat.

Tel Aviv was not always a municipi-

## Foiled by the placid Swiss

Teleview  
Philip Gillon

He scratched his head thoughtfully and said he had not noted any such phenomenon as hatred among the placid Swiss. After a while he recalled that a few years ago, the youth of Zurich had demonstrated because they wanted more money spent on youth centres and less on the opera house. But that was the best he could offer.

I asked him how the Swiss could endure so dull a life, and how their TV stations could produce news and discussion programmes with no crises to report. Again he scratched his head, and then opined diffidently that the Swiss were so busy making their lives ever more pleasant, comfortable and orderly that they never realized what they were missing by not imitating Israel.

So my fellow-addicts will appreciate very readily the joy with which I set foot again in my beloved homeland, torn by a dozen terrible schisms and shaken by awesome revelations, all ideal material for

absorbingly interesting TV programmes, not to mention my favourite comedies and thrillers, plus a commendable slice of culture and Judaism.

I ARMED myself with appropriate food and drink, settled down in my armchair, and prepared to see and hear *The Paper Chase*, spoken in English and sub-titled in Hebrew. Instead, a brief notice notified us that Israel Television was unable to telecast and begged our pardons accordingly! No explanation of why they could not deliver the goods.

Is it any wonder that my paranoia has burgeoned like Alice's did in Wonderland when she ate what she shouldn't have eaten? It cannot be that it is a mere coincidence that Israel Broadcasting Authority Director-General Uri Porat staged his lockout *dafka* on the night of my return. Obviously he is out to get me.

Somebody tried to console me by suggesting that Porat was after, not me, but Prime Minister Shimon Peres; certainly the lockout prevented the nation from hearing the premier's great address to the Knesset on Tuesday. But I don't buy that. I insist that Porat was after me. Didn't Dr. Henry Kissinger point out that even paranoiacs are persecuted in reality?

At no stage has television presented the views of management or labour to the nation. Here was an ideal opportunity to prove that television is the perfect tool for the fair, public presentation of a great issue. One gets the impression that nobody in Television House really believes that their medium can elucidate what is going on for the public.

In fact, we get *Mabarim*, *Mabat* features, *Moked* debates, *Second Looks* and *This is the Time* programmes about every other issue under the sun; only what is wrong in TV

House is frigidly boycotted. Why do we not have one, perhaps final, *Moked*, featuring Porat and Haim Yavin on the one side, and the heads of the staff committees on the other? I suppose that the main obstacles to such a programme are that the staff committee would automatically black-out Porat and Yavin when they present their case, while the moderators would have strict orders from his superiors not to ask the enemy any questions whatsoever.

Whatever the explanation of the failure to give us any information about what is going on in that cesspool called Television House, a plague on both their houses, I say. I am issuing a clarion call to the nation: "Viewers of the country, unite! You have nothing to lose but your licences!"

I hereby summon all viewers to devote two minutes every day to beautiful thoughts about what esoteric tortures should be inflicted on Porat and the heads of the staff committees.

Boiling in oil? Hanging? Drawing and quartering? Pegging them out on an anvil in the Negev? Tying their heads in wet rawhide?

Meanwhile, I urge the government to protect the proposed second channel from falling into the hands of the present administration or staff of the IBA. People who have made such an appalling mess have hardly established their credentials for additional power. And I urge some ambitious lawyer-viewer to rush to the High Court to test whether it is legal for the IBA, a statutory body obliged by its charter to provide programmes, to impose a lockout. Finally, we should stop paying our licence fees for services we are not getting.

STRICTLY between us, and don't tell Porat - one of my spies in TV

House assures me that Porat does not read English - I have not suffered from the blackout nearly as much as I have made out. I have been rescued by the noble efforts of those two ever-reliable life-savers, Jordan Television and the video. Jordan is now operating according to the same clock as Israel so their programmes fit in very neatly with our viewing habits.

A thoughtful ally had preserved for me some of the TV programmes I missed while abroad. One of these was a wonderful episode of *Yes, Prime Minister*, about Jim Hacker having to recommend a suitable candidate to take over a vacant seat. The least suitable candidate is somebody Sir Humphrey wants pushed upstairs to be out of his way when the time comes to appoint a new Master for his old college.

Sir Humphrey sets to work to maneuver the premier into making the desired recommendation. Here we had the old Sir Humphrey at work: subtle, masterful, self-confident, handling everyone concerned with certitude and diabolical skill. Jim is clay in his hands.

The success here of having Sir Humphrey as puppeteer and Jim as puppet confirms the criticism I made some weeks ago of their reversal of roles because of the intervention of some ghastly woman named Dorothy. I am delighted that she has been given her comeuppance, and that the old Sir Humphrey is now back in action.

I also saw the first episode of what promises to be a first-rate thriller series, *Crazy Like a Fox*, and the start of Hart's career as president of the Harvard Law Review in *The Paper Chase*.

If ever we get back to normal, these programmes should provide us with very enjoyable entertainment.

## The dream of a city that came true

Sraya Shapiro recalls Meir Dizengoff, the beloved 'father of Tel Aviv', the 50th anniversary of whose death falls tonight.



Meir Dizengoff: 'How much there is still to do.'

matriculation examinations. "I entered prison as a socialist, and emerged from it a Lover of Zion." Dizengoff wrote in his autobiography. Reflecting in his cell, he came to the conclusion that a Jew should care, in the first place, for the well-being and the future of his own people.

However, his route to Tel Aviv was a circuitous one. First he went to Paris to study chemistry. Baron Rothschild's people engaged him to erect a bottle factory in Palestine, and he spent many months studying the process of bottle making. He spent four years in Tantara, but the manufacture of bottles there had to be suspended when it became known that used bottles could be bought cheaply in the area, and used after cleaning, by the wineries of Rishon LeZion. Later, Dizengoff was sent to Odessa by a Belgian firm to establish a bottle factory there. His decision to go to Palestine again was taken during the "Russian spring" of 1905, when enthusiasts believed Russia was entering a new era. Hardly a month after he landed in Jaffa, Odessa Jews were subject to a cruel pogrom. In Jaffa, Dizengoff managed the business of a land-acquiring association of Russian Zionists.

A small housing project at first, its municipal status was rather ambiguous. The Turkish *kaimakan* in Jaffa, of course, had no doubts that the Jews in those little white houses in the sand belonged to him. "But even Jamal Pasha, the cruel governor of the area, respected Dizengoff," Uriel says. Dizengoff was chosen by the community to arrange for sustenance for the Tel Avivians who had been chased by Jamal from their town and had found a precarious foothold in the Galilee. Tel Aviv became a township in 1924, and a few years later the municipality moved to a sumptuous (or so it seemed) three-story building at the end of Bialik Street. Dizengoff sat in a large room, behind his large desk. The town councillors came to this room once a week and gave long-winded speeches which were more political pronouncements than discussions of municipal affairs. But that was what Dizengoff liked - the future state was rehearsed before him. Tel Aviv received full municipal status only a few years before Dizengoff died.

HIS conversion to Zionism took place in a Russian jail, where he was put after police had impounded an illegal printing press which produced revolutionary literature. It happened after he had served three years in the army - where he edited an army newspaper published in Zytomir, a Ukrainian town with a large Jewish population. The arrest came soon after he successfully passed secondary school

Geula. He later established a shipping agency of his own. He loved decorum. Uriel admits. His car was a large one, his chauffeur wore a distinguished gilt-buttoned uniform. He received people by appointment only. Once he let an unannounced Pinhas Rutenberg, the Electric Corporation potentate, wait in his secretary's anti-chamber "until he finished his business."

He knew the value of mass ceremonies - the Purim Carnival was one such occasion - and Dizengoff created an image of himself, riding a white horse at the head of the parade. "But he had a guiding idea behind it all. He was creating the standards of statehood. Encouraging arts was another aspect of this plan. He did not claim to be an expert himself, but he

sought the advice of noted artists of his town - a Reuven, a Nahum Gutman, a Ziona Tagger. A metropolis was unthinkable without a museum. He offered his own house for that purpose.

DIZENGOFF took a grand view. The Tel Aviv of his dreams was to extend from Rehovot in the south to Petah Tikva in the east, Kalkilya and Hadera to the north. A direct railway link would cross Tel Aviv between Cairo and Beirut, and a ferry would connect the town with the clusters of villas along the Riviera to the north. "Big automobiles will leave Tel Aviv daily, taking passengers and cargo to Damascus, Baghdad, and Teheran - the whole trade between Europe and Iraq and Persia would pass through Tel Aviv."

International congresses would be held on chosen places along the "Riviera." "All the conventions of the Jewish Agency and the Histadrut would be held - generally, in these big halls to be erected for that purpose on the banks of the Yarkon river." Dizengoff imagined his dream to have come true by 1959, the 50th anniversary of the founding of Tel Aviv.

"He loved his Tel Aviv - and Tel Aviv loved him," Uriel says. The Tel Avivians showed their love en masse when they celebrated Dizengoff's 75th birthday. And they paid their respect to the City's father at his funeral. "It proceeded exactly as he imagined it would be" - children, whom he treated as his progeny, marched in front of the procession, followed by teenagers and women, the mothers of the new generation. The streets were packed with silent people. There were many Arabs in the crowd, too - "he was in excellent relations with the residents of Jaffa."

His body was carried by the people who adored him - city councillors along Sderot Rothschild, others along Allenby Road and the little streets towards the old cemetery in Rehov Trumpeldor. He was buried alongside his wife.

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FRENCH HILL, 4, double conveniences, 95 sq.m., top floor, view, Tel. 02-810870.  
TALBIH, 3 and 4, beautiful, convenient floor and location, T.A.C. Tel. 02-631764.  
JEWISH QUARTER, 5 room cottage and 3 special + yard, T.A.C. Tel. 02-631764.  
RAMOT (Morgentau), 3 + dinette, 3rd floor, south, cupboards, 02-828263.  
ABU TOR, cottage, private entrance, garden, breathtaking view, 4 + 1, Eshel Realty, 02-434896.  
TCHERNICHOVSKY, 5, luxurious, view, complete including furniture, carpets, curtains, cupboards, appliances, 130,000, Anglo-Saxon (Malden), Tel. 02-221161.  
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# Ma'ariv POST

Advertisements can be placed in Lush Ma'ariv at advertising agencies and Lush Ma'ariv offices only. Classified advertisements reaching the Lush Ma'ariv head office by 5 p.m. on Thursday will appear in this section on Friday.

Kiryat Arbel, rental, sale, possible corner building, 300sq.m., fenced, 200sq.m. on lot, 1.200sq.m. plot, phone, power, 02-27703.

Aleph industrial zone, Ramat Issachar, 850sq.m. industrial structure, + various auxiliary structures of 400sq.m. + 200sq.m. asphalt plot, fenced, 30amp. power source, 02-9265360, Yehoshua Mezer.

Rishon LeZion, hall to let, 1,300sq.m., and for sale in various sizes, 02-42217.

Seeking for rental/purchase, 30-100sq.m. hall, 02-43566, evenings.

## Industrial Equip.

For contractors and surveyors, surveying equipment, balances, theodolites and discometers, 02-48348.

## Offices

Bishit, Ramat Gan, 3, 400sq.m., parking, phone, 02-44321.

Immediate rental, 270sq.m., + phone, airconditioners, Ramat Gan, 02-737176.

Immediate! Rental, area for offices in office building, Inter-Israel, 02-394141.

Immediate, rental, 2 renovated 150sq.m. offices, 50 Yehuda Halevi, 02-625322.

North Tel Aviv, 31, 100sq.m., construction area, 02-41519, Petal.

Ramat Aviv, 2, 200sq.m. offices + 1,000sq.m. basement, central airconditioner, parking, lso, 02-420231 + 2467.

Rental, storey in office building opposite Ma'ariv, phones, parking, 02-424815, Sunday, Monday, Thursday, 17.00-18.30.

Shechunat Montefiore, Tel Aviv, rental, luxurious office building, corner, 3 storeys, approx. 700sq.m., lift, airconditioning, 13 organized parking places, Tel. 02-252567, Mr. Baum.

Tel Aviv, Herl, 700sq.m. vacant house, for offices + 150sq.m. plot for sale, office building for rent, 700sq.m., centre, 55 + 2 square meters, La Reilly, 245470.

27 Kichor Kothschild, offices for rent with phone, entire floor building, 02-60387, mornings.

For rent in luxurious office building, Beit Aviv, near Diamond Exchange, 92sq.m., 02-751616.

Keymoney, Tel Aviv, Mikva, Yisroel, 27, 200sq.m. various luxurious, phone, airconditioners, 02-227264.

Rental, offices in 5-7 Rehov Hanegev, number of rooms with separate entrance also possible, phone, 02-60387, mornings.

Rental, offices or workshops, 60 Rehov Allenby, Tel Aviv, 02-60387.

For sale, 140sq.m. office, phone, airconditioner, central area, 34 Yehuda Sadeh, 02-80380.

Herzliya Bet, 900sq.m. for development, division possible, 17 phone lines, airconditioners, Anglo-Saxon, 02-554643.

Tel Aviv, 3 offices/workshops to let, phone, parking, 02-751616.

Haykara, Kfar Atarim, 450sq.m. office, siler/attendant, 02-36363.

Monthly rental, independent structure, 850sq.m., parking, phone, airconditioning, lra, shops, 02-607018, 02-606096.

Rental, Arlossoff, 3, renovated, balconies, airconditioning, 02-267320.

Saler/rent, 3 rooms, 3 phones, in north, 72351.

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Due to illness, grocery for rent, suitable for shared life, POB 2205, Jerusalem, 02-76623.

For salient, shop + policy, near Dazengoff, 30-3071, 02-70576, 02-54555, weekdays.

Holon, Kiryat Shalom, grocery for rent, equipment and stock for sale, 02-60288.

Holon, Sokolov, 550sq.m., monthly rent, for school, Tel. 02-503069.

Holon, shop/office, 290sq.m., pos-549, Petal Tikva, for Dalia.

Ramat Gan, for sale, Arlossoff, corner of Hashmonaim, 02-72236, no Shabbat.

For rent, 35 Nave Shalom, Tel Aviv, large with phone and gallery, 02-466367, mornings.

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Monthly rental, independent structure, 850sq.m., parking, phone, airconditioning, lra, shops, 02-607018, 02-606096.

Rental, Arlossoff, 3, renovated, balconies, airconditioning, 02-267320.

Saler/rent, 3 rooms, 3 phones, in north, 72351.

Monthly rental, independent structure, 850sq.m., parking, phone, airconditioning, lra, shops, 02-607018, 02-606096.

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Rental, Arlossoff, 3, renovated, balconies, airconditioning, 02-267320.

Saler/rent, 3 rooms, 3 phones, in north, 72351.

Established graduate, 36, seeking suitable for shared life, POB 2205, Jerusalem, 02-76623.

European, nurse, pretty, widow, no children, seeking Ashkenazi, single, 45-55 for marriage, Phone POB 30251, Tel Aviv.

Divorced, 39, pretty, graduate, happy, for nice relationship, POB 9114, personal, Ashdod.

For my friend, teacher, religious, divorced, pretty, 34/36, +1, seeks suitable, serious, handsome, single, 40-50, Tel Aviv.

Ramat Gan, for sale, Arlossoff, corner of Hashmonaim, 02-72236, no Shabbat.

For rent, 35 Nave Shalom, Tel Aviv, large with phone and gallery, 02-466367, mornings.

Rental/Keymoney, shop, basement, 02-466367, mornings.

Saler, Ramat Gan, 3, 400sq.m., parking, phone, 02-44321.

Immediate rental, 270sq.m., + phone, airconditioners, Ramat Gan, 02-737176.

Immediate! Rental, area for offices in office building, Inter-Israel, 02-394141.

Immediate, rental, 2 renovated 150sq.m. offices, 50 Yehuda Halevi, 02-625322.

## Industrial Equip.

For contractors and surveyors, surveying equipment, balances, theodolites and discometers, 02-48348.

## Offices

Bishit, Ramat Gan, 3, 400sq.m., parking, phone, 02-44321.

Immediate rental, 270sq.m., + phone, airconditioners, Ramat Gan, 02-737176.

Immediate! Rental, area for offices in office building, Inter-Israel, 02-394141.

Immediate, rental, 2 renovated 150sq.m. offices, 50 Yehuda Halevi, 02-625322.

North Tel Aviv, 31, 100sq.m., construction area, 02-41519, Petal.

Ramat Aviv, 2, 200sq.m. offices + 1,000sq.m. basement, central airconditioner, parking, lso, 02-420231 + 2467.

Rental, storey in office building opposite Ma'ariv, phones, parking, 02-424815, Sunday, Monday, Thursday, 17.00-18.30.

Shechunat Montefiore, Tel Aviv, rental, luxurious office building, corner, 3 storeys, approx. 700sq.m., lift, airconditioning, 13 organized parking places, Tel. 02-252567, Mr. Baum.

Tel Aviv, Herl, 700sq.m. vacant house, for offices + 150sq.m. plot for sale, office building for rent, 700sq.m., centre, 55 + 2 square meters, La Reilly, 245470.

27 Kichor Kothschild, offices for rent with phone, entire floor building, 02-60387, mornings.

For rent in luxurious office building, Beit Aviv, near Diamond Exchange, 92sq.m., 02-751616.

Keymoney, Tel Aviv, Mikva, Yisroel, 27, 200sq.m. various luxurious, phone, airconditioners, 02-227264.

Rental, offices in 5-7 Rehov Hanegev, number of rooms with separate entrance also possible, phone, 02-60387, mornings.

Rental, offices or workshops, 60 Rehov Allenby, Tel Aviv, 02-60387.

For sale, 140sq.m. office, phone, airconditioner, central area, 34 Yehuda Sadeh, 02-80380.

Herzliya Bet, 900sq.m. for development, division possible, 17 phone lines, airconditioners, Anglo-Saxon, 02-554643.

Tel Aviv, 3 offices/workshops to let, phone, parking, 02-751616.

Haykara, Kfar Atarim, 450sq.m. office, siler/attendant, 02-36363.

Monthly rental, independent structure, 850sq.m., parking, phone, airconditioning, lra, shops, 02-607018, 02-606096.

Rental, Arlossoff, 3, renovated, balconies, airconditioning, 02-267320.

Saler/rent, 3 rooms, 3 phones, in north, 72351.

Monthly rental, independent structure, 850sq.m., parking, phone, airconditioning, lra, shops, 02-607018, 02-606096.

Rental, Arlossoff, 3, renovated, balconies, airconditioning, 02-267320.

Saler/rent, 3 rooms, 3 phones, in north, 72351.

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WORRIED. — Brad Gilbert has problems. (Guthmann)



FLYER. — Glad Bloom uses the Boris Becker diving technique. (Guthmann)



INFALLIBLE. — Umpire Frank Hammond. (Guthmann)

## GRAND PRIX TENNIS

# Bloom a whisker from victory

By JACK LEON  
RAMAT HASHARON. — Gilad Bloom nearly achieved a sensational upset yesterday when he compelled the No. 1 seed Brad Gilbert to battle all the way to defeat the young Israeli 6-3, 1-6, 7-5 in the Riklis Israel Tennis Centre Classic.

Bloom gave Gilbert a real fright when he broke Gilbert's serve to lead 5-4 in the final set, but the Californian's vastly greater experience stood him in good stead in the ultimate clash of nerves, and he broke back to level the scores and then run out a victor.

Bloom took nine tumbles as he dived after shots *a la* Boris Becker.

Amos Mansdorf overwhelmed Canadian national champion Andrew Szajdler 6-4, 6-3 without too much trouble, using fine court-

craft and a strong display of shots, highlighted by commanding volleys placed with great precision.

Christo Steyn (USA) also won with ease against former German Davis Cup player Michael Westphal 6-1, 6-3. Aaron Krickstein beat Sweden's Peter Carlsson 6-4, 6-4 in a baseline duel.

The sheer drama of the struggle between Bloom and Gilbert will be long remembered by the 1,600 spectators fortunate enough to be there yesterday. There were no signs in the first set of the thrills that were to come. Bloom, obviously nervous, was easily outclassed by one of the best players in the world (ranked 15 on the ATP computer compared to Bloom's 189 and going for his fourth Nabisco Grand Prix title this year). Bloom trailed 1-4 and 2-5, but

then he tightened his game and reduced his unforced errors.

Then the bomb burst. In an astonishing reversal of fortunes, Bloom established a tight grip on the game. His highly effective returns of service and the manner in which he built up rallies rattled Gilbert. The defending champion found himself flat-footed and flummoxed in mid-court as drives flew past him on both sides, or clever lobs dropped in behind him when he charged the net.

Gilbert was so rattled that he started disputing line-calls with famed international umpire Frank Hammond. Admittedly some of the calls were dubious, and line judges must be instructed to call loudly, strongly, clearly and immediately.

The third set was an astonishing one. There were no fewer than five

breaks of service on the way to 4-4. Then came that great ninth game, with the spectators cheering Bloom on to another break with the fervor of a soccer crowd.

With everyone except Gilbert hungry for Bloom to take the tenth game, it became a test of nerve. Gilbert's was the stronger. He took it and went on to reel off the last two games.

Bloom's success in reaching the quarter-finals has lifted him to around 165 in the rankings, a rise of almost 270 places in the past five months.

At the end of the match, Dr. Ian Froman, the ITC President, presented Frank Hammond with a special ITC medal.

**TODAY'S DRAW:** 2 p.m. Gilbert v Steyn; Mansdorf v Krickstein.

## BASEBALL: The playoffs

# Mike Scott blanks the Mets

HOUSTON (AP). — Mike Scott was grateful that the much-heralded pitching contest with Dwight Gooden lived up to its billing.

Scott, the National League leader with 306 strikeouts, tied a playoff mark with 14 strikeouts, and allowed just five hits as the Houston Astros defeated the New York Mets 1-0 in the opening game of the 1986 National League playoffs.

"It's a little more satisfying to win 1-0 than 10-9," Scott said. "There was a lot of buildup for this game, and you never know what's going to happen."

Glenn Davis not only gave Scott all the offensive support he needed with a second-inning home run, but he also made a game-saving play in the field in the ninth inning to turn

back the Mets a final time.

"I didn't think it would hold up," Davis said of the homer. "But that's the way it happens. I haven't done that well against Gooden in the past. He's got me more than I've got him. I certainly haven't hurt him any."

Until now.

Gooden, the Major League strikeout leader the past two seasons, gave up seven hits in seven innings while working in and out of trouble as the Astros watched numerous scoring chances.

Gooden struck out five before he was relieved by Jesse Orosco.

Game 2 of the best-of-seven series matches Houston right-hander Nolan Ryan, 12-8, baseball's all-time strikeout leader, against left-hander Bob Ojeda, 18-5.

Davis, who became only the second Astro to hit 30 or more homers in a season with 31 this year, hit a 1-0 pitch from Gooden to straightaway center field to lead off

the second inning. Centre fielder Lenny Dykstra was at the wall waiting, but there was no chance. It was over the fence with plenty to spare, and the Astros had the first league championship playoff home run of their history.

The Mets got runners as far as second base in the sixth and eighth innings without scoring, then stranded Darrell Strawberry at third base in the ninth when Davis made the play of the game.

With one out, Strawberry singled to right, then stole second. Mookie Wilson followed with a sharply struck grounder that seemed destined for right field until first baseman Davis dove to his right for the stop. He threw from his knees to Scott covering first as Strawberry went to third, but Wilson was out. And when former Astro Ray Knight struck out, the game belonged to Scott and his teammates.



GREAT SCOTT. — Houston's Mike Scott delivers the first pitch of the National League playoffs against the Mets. New York's Len Dykstra bunted the ball and was out at first. (Reuter/telephoto)

Hits were also aplenty from both sides as Boston collected 13 and California had 11.

Leading the way for Boston was second baseman Marty Barrett, who had three hits and drove in the first two Red Sox runs, and Jim Rice, who belted a two-run homer in the eighth to put the icing on the cake.

Star rookie first baseman Wally Joyner was the offensive standout for California as he smacked a long home run that tied the game 2-2 in the fifth. Joyner's blast, which was the first by a rookie since league championship series were introduced in 1969, gave him four hits over the two games.

## SOCCER

# Champs' test at Kfar Sava

By PAUL KOHN  
TEL AVIV. — The third round of the National league gets under way today and tomorrow. The game of the round takes place at the new Kfar Sava stadium.

There, the home Hapoel team will play host to league champions Hapoel Tel Aviv who have had an embarrassing start to the new season, losing and drawing their first two games. No doubt, coach David Schweitzer and his players will be out to show just who are the champions, but they will face an in form team led by former Hapoel Tel Aviv striker Eli Yanni and the talented Eitan Raviv. This promises to be a hard fought clash and should be well worth watching.

Betar Jerusalem and Maccabi Haifa play in different games in the double header at the Bloomfield Stadium in Jaffa. Daniel Brailovsky will

make his bow in Tel Aviv since immigrating here from Argentina, and together with Zahi Armeli, Moshe Selektor, Avi Ran and Co. may prove too talented for Shimon. That match kicks off at 3 p.m. and two hours later Betar play Maccabi Yavne. Uri Malmilian, Eli Ohanna and Avi Golden may pack too much power in attack to win the home points for the Jerusalemites.

Across town, Maccabi Jaffa are at home to Maccabi Netanya. The young team prides themselves in their ambition but will be hard hit by the absence of Elisha Chelent through injury.

At the winter stadium in Ramat Gan, the Tel Aviv derby between Bnei Yehuda and Bnei Yehuda will take place. Betar are the early league leaders already claiming two wins, thanks to the new Nissim Cohen-David Levi strike force. But Bnei Yehuda are a tough nut to crack in games of this kind.

Hapoel Lod play their home games on Fridays, and will have Hapoel Petah Tikva over before Shabbat at 2.30 this afternoon.

Other fixtures:  
Hapoel Beersheva v. Maccabi Tel Aviv  
Bnei Yehuda v. Maccabi Petah Tikva

## FIELD HOCKEY

# Dutch in command

LONDON (Reuters). — One goal was enough to leave the Netherlands, the only team to have taken maximum points from three matches, comfortably in command of Pool A at the World Cup Hockey Tournament.

Tom Van 't Hek was the scorer against Argentina after 47 minutes, but the goal was set up after the best pass of the tournament, Dutch captain Ties Kruize delivering a superb 40-metre ball which left his teammate with a clear run at goal.

Earlier, Kruize had the ball in the Argentine net after the first short corner of the game, only for the effort to be disallowed because it was too high.

Argentina were unable to reproduce the swift counter-attacks which had shocked Pakistan on the opening day and the Dutch, for whom forward Ronald Heijl was again prominent, never looked in danger of losing their unbeaten record.

## New Zealand stay unbeaten

FREMANTLE, Australia (AP). — New Zealand, skippered by Chris Dickson, continued its winning ways yesterday with a wind-shortened victory over previously unbeaten America II on the fifth day of the first round of the America's Cup challenger series.

Another American entry, Stars and Stripes, matched New Zealand with its fifth straight win by sneaking past USA near the finish line for a six-second victory, the closest finish to date in the series.

Light winds forced the race committees to shorten the course from the standard 34.5 nautical miles to a course of 18 nautical miles.

Earlier, it was learned that Dennis Cosner of the Stars and Stripes syndicate had filed a letter asking for core samples to be taken of the fiberglass New Zealand boat. But under racing rules, no protest can be filed until the boats meet on the race course. Stars and Stripes and New Zealand are scheduled to square off next week.

In the other races, Azuma won its first victory, defeating wireless Crusader IV. England's White Crusader, skippered by Harold Cadmore, beat another wireless boat, Challenge France, for its third win in five races.

Italy also triumphed Heart of America. Italy is now 2-2, while Heart of America is 2-3.

Canada II, a dark horse in this series, is known to have excellent speed and Terry Nelson's boat showed it yesterday, slipping to a 1-0 victory over French Kiss. Both boats are new 5-2.

## Pool A Standings

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Netherlands	3	3	0	0	4	1	6
England	3	2	0	1	3	4	4
Soviet Union	3	2	0	1	2	4	4
Argentina	3	1	0	2	4	2	2
Poland	3	1	0	2	4	2	2
New Zealand	3	0	0	3	4	9	0

CRICKET. — The West Indies cricketers began their six-month world tour here yesterday with a resounding victory in a one-day limited-over charity match against the Dutch, for whom forward Ronald Heijl was again prominent, never looked in danger of losing their unbeaten record.

The West Indians knocked up 262 in 45 overs for the loss of only three wickets, and then held the Dutch to 100 in 45 overs to a disappointing total of 263 for seven.

Only Sami Gavaskar (62) and Mohammad Ashraff (37) could make any headway against the steady West Indian bowling, and Indian skipper Kapil Dev was heckled off the pitch to shouts of "shame" and a rain of banana skins as he returned to the pavilion after being caught off Winston Benjamin for only eight.

## Open race

The third annual Oren (Hadari) road-race will take place tomorrow at Kibbutz Gether Raviv. Both a 10 kilometre competitive event for adults and a four km race for children will be staged. Starting time for both is 3.30 p.m.

TENNIS. — Martina Navratilova won the Barcelona exhibition tennis tournament when she beat Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia 6-2, 6-1 in the final.

AUSTRALIAN SELECTION — B.O.S. H.O.A. are proud to announce the screening of the 1986 V.F.L. GRANDFINAL 7:30 Thursday night, October 16 at Mosdon Hadleigh, 9 Alkali, Jerusalem UP THREE CAZALLY

## Matrimonial

Attractive and healthy widow, established career woman, up to 72. POB 22910424, Jerusalem.

Widow, attractive, healthy, established, seeks cultured up to 72. POB 22910424, Jerusalem.

She: Biologist, world traveler, 35, sensitive, warm, energetic, seeks life partner. POB 740, Jerusalem, for info.

Graduate, religious, Ashkenazi, 25, single, pretty, established, 24, graduate, divorced, religious, 40, independent, 37, all seeking suitable for marriage. LI-AT. 02-631994.

He: Good looking, established bachelor, 25, dentist, 28, established widower, 70, seeking suitable for marriage. LI-AT. 02-631994.

General: General medical training and for students, reflexology treatment. Zib. Adir. 711584.

Haifa Flats: Villages and Houses: Pithy, detached house, 3 bedrooms, 400 sqm, 053-52016.

House for 2 children, in their home in Ramat Shalev, 12, 10, 18, 02-42386.

Responsible woman to manage household, 40 years, 02-66640, evenings.

Metropolitan for 2 children, in their home in Ramat Shalev, 12, 10, 18, 02-42386.

Responsible woman to run house and supervise children, 40 years, 02-66640, evenings.

Domestic required, English speaker, Thursdays, 02-66640, week days.

Housekeeper + care of children, live in, good terms, 02-34182.

Teacher requires metropolitan + housework, live-in and pocket money, 02-66640, evenings.

Metal workshop requires metalworkers, at least 4 years experience, 02-43886, 02-34197.

Metalsmith requires metal workers with at least 4 years experience, 02-43886, 02-34197.

SALES STAFF: Agents required for field, good conditions, 02-225492, 02-867349, weekdays.

King David Realty requires skilled agents and languages, 02-661144.

Sales representatives, high earnings for experienced in books and bedding, 02-24933.

Situations Wanted: Certified bookkeeper, experienced, accepts computerized bookkeeping, work in all branches, 017692, weekdays.

Business: For sale, shop suitable for neighborhood pharmacy or other retail agency, 120 sqm, 02-27414-6.

For serious, for rent in city centre, 90 rooms building, 02-27414-6.

Centre, exclusive restaurant available, regular clientele, catering, 02-81988.

Rental, very established jewelry shop, 40 years goodwill, King George centre, 02-22519, 02-85097.

Sophisticated machine for selling toilet paper, 02-912892, not Shabbat.

Offices: Meretz Clal, 5 rooms, 12th floor, 02-29414.

Centre, 3 large, hall, phones, 02-63209, 02-34008, 02-249879.

Plots: For sale, plot for construction, 200 sqm, 02-63209, 02-34008, 02-249879.

Seeking plot/roof for construction in religious area, 02-382102.

With no purchase plot/roof for construction in religious area, 02-382102.

Holon, site/plot, 3-4 dunams for industry, 90 acres building, 02-55831.

8 dunam plot for sale, main road before Beit Lehem, 02-21095.

Shops: Required on wall for rental, over 300 sqm, 02-42382, 02-35837.

Gift, shops, various sizes, available immediately, 02-42382, 02-35837.

Hamlet, 02-37775, 02-223840.

Piglet Zeev centre, to Jericho, 300 sqm, window, 02-87784.

2-2 1/2 ROOMS: Eshmun, 2, 2nd floor, 1st floor, 02-63209, 02-34008, 02-249879.

2-2 1/2 ROOMS: Near Technion, Ben Dor, 114, 2nd floor, well arranged, 16,000, 02-4705.

2-2 1/2 ROOMS: Central center, Eshmun, 2, 1st floor, 02-63209, 02-34008, 02-249879.

2-2 1/2 ROOMS: 2 large rooms + hall + phone, 02-42382, 02-35837.

2-2 1/2 ROOMS: Ramat Alef, 2 rooms, immediate, 30,000, 02-9221498, 02-62016.

2-2 1/2 ROOMS: Ramat Alef, 2 rooms, immediate, 30,000, 02-9221498, 02-62016.

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2-2 1/2 ROOMS: Ramat Alef, 2 rooms, immediate, 30,000, 02-9221498, 02-62016.

Alphie, Harde, 120 sqm, parking, view, 04-245493.

Carmel, 4, Capri Realty, 04-35377.

Extraordinary bargain! 1/2 Rehov Rabbat Akiva, Hader Hazeret, 180 sqm, for sale, 4 rooms, 4 bathrooms, 4th floor, \$45,000, 02-709231.

For sale, Haderet, Rehov Sha'ar Yehuda, 4, well arranged, bargain, 02-23069, home, 02-34795, work.

Me'usat Gush, 4, fixed cupboards, 3rd floor, 60,000, 04-64506.

Old Ramat, 4 rooms, cupboards, 04-94822.

Carmel, 4 + 1/2, 4th floor, well arranged, beautiful, wonderful view, 04-38715.

Carmel, 4, middle floor, parking, 3rd floor, 30,000, 04-38868.

Carmel, 4, middle floor, easy access, 04-35243-5.

Freud, 4 1/2, quiet, view, rare, immediate, 04-25897, 04-25436.

Kiryat Yehonatan, bargain, special, 4, 04-25870, 04-64862.

Old Ramat, beautiful, 4, breathtaking view, cupboards, 02-421428, 04-24442.

Eshmun, 4, 4th floor, view, parking, 3rd floor, 30,000, 04-35303.

Mosdun, 4, 17th floor, double convenience, view, 04-25261.

Flats for Rent: Upper Hader, fully furnished, phone, 065-5450, 04-66395.

Almer, Drezet, 2 spacious, balconies, entrance hall, 04-36491.

4 room flat, Rehov Hazeret, furnished, 04-36265.

Carmel, 5 room flat, 04-47378, work, Mosdun.

Hader, 2 or 4 rooms, no agents, 04-52198.

Me'usat Gush, Eshmun, 5 room flat, furnished, phone, 067-52148.

Furnished Flats: Upper Hader, 2 1/2, phone, remote, 04-33804, 04-25790, 04-35358.

Eshmun, 3 1/2, spacious, fully furnished, phone, 04-24109, 03-76089.

Rehovot, Carmel, 3, phone, renovated, 3rd floor, 067-3477.

Furnished Rooms: New Shamon, corner Hagall, room + separate entrance, 04-21888, 02-26708.

Flats Wanted: Seeking furnished 3 room flat + phone, Bat Galim, Kiryat Eshmun, 02-47025.

Required, detached house for retirement, Haifa area, 04-24436.

Purchase Sale: Business requires trustworthy worker, 45-55, full day work, POB 2009, Netanya.

Villas and Houses: Farm in Ramat Hasharon, large house, double convenience, 02-43311.

Netanya, Ramat Hasharon, 3 room cottage, Meir, 03-843030, 03-87785.

2-2 1/2 ROOMS: Netanya, 2, phone, 12 Hazeret, immediate, 02-87492.

3-3 1/2 ROOMS: Kiryat Yehonatan, well arranged, American kitchen, immediate, 03-5357.

Bargain! 30% reduction on 3, payments possible, Kiryat Yehonatan, 03-5357.

Bargain, Net Shalev, 3, spacious, beautiful, 03-75707, 02-96572.

Netanya, 40, Levonim, 3 rooms, 063-6928, not Shabbat.

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# High-risk move into military export carries mercenary aspects

## When the tail wags the dog

AN examination of Israel's foreign trade reveals a radical change in the country's ethics and social values. Over the years the proportion of exports directly related to military hardware has grown from an insignificant fraction in the late 1950s to become a major component of our foreign trade.

This direct military export is, however, only part of the story since much of the high-tech industry in Israel is closely allied to the defence industry. Furthermore, the armaments industry necessitates not only the export of weapons, but also of people with the know-how to operate them so that the buyer can acquire such skills. Therefore our visible export of arms is accompanied by a less visible export, namely young men skilled in their use.

It may be argued that from an economic point of view, there is basically no difference between foreign currency earned from the sale of armaments and the foreign currency earned from the sale of oranges. This is not really true.

Most civilian exports are primarily the function of market conditions which affect demand and supply. However, any armaments industry is, in addition to this market factor, decisively affected by other factors, including international politics.

Just as Israel, for many years, was prepared to buy weapons from any source because of the embargo by certain countries and to pay a higher price for them, so countries in Central America, South Africa and elsewhere will be prepared to buy armaments from any source when the political disapproval of the major powers prevents them from buying from those suppliers.

OPEN FORUM: Meir Tamari

This means that the concentration on this market makes export a high risk industry. After all, any sudden change in the political policies of the major powers can close or open markets irrespective of the quality or price of the weapons. This leads to a high degree of uncertainty with a predictable effect on production, planning, employment, etc. There have been many periods in the past 20 years in which the fluctuations in the total exports of Israel can be ascribed primarily to the changes in policy of the major powers and their effect on the weapons exports of Israel.

IRRESPECTIVE of one's opinion regarding the Lavi, investing huge sums of money and employing large numbers of people in that project is a recent example of the high risk involved in this industry for a small country like Israel. It is not the economic effect, however, as important as this is, which should be carefully scrutinized. The moral challenge that it poses would seem even more pressing both because of its general effect on Israeli life and because of its effect on our country's future economic development.

Our sages in the Mishna, in *Avoda Zara*, codified by Maimonides into binding Halacha, taught that one may not sell weapons or items of warfare to gentiles nor to Jews who are suspected of selling them to gentiles. The reason for this prohibition is that these gentiles, referred to by some authorities as pagans, are suspected of using these weapons for

murder and non-defensive warfare. Since, from a Jewish point of view, they are forbidden to kill, in effect the Jew is assisting them in their transgressions. In other words, the responsibility for wanton destruction and wars of aggression lies not only with the perpetrator of that war but also with the ones who provide him with the wherewithal. So our involvement in the armaments international trade is morally different from our export in textiles, diamonds or food.

Part of our armaments exports find their way, directly or indirectly, to regimes which use these imports primarily for subjugating or terrorizing their own citizens. Therefore this makes us participants in the excesses of such regimes, in addition to the destruction and murder caused by wars of aggression. It is even argued that in exporting weapons, we are surrogates for the United States, enabling it to evade popular resentment against being involved in local wars in Central America or supporting apartheid in South Africa. Our increased involvement in this export industry, therefore, raises serious questions about the independence of Israeli decision-making in foreign policy.

THIS LACK of independence is highlighted by the vast amount of American aid we receive. Both in academe and among politicians, it is argued that basically there is nothing wrong with the support given us by the Americans since we perform an important political and military role for the U.S. The transference of

military technology as a result of our capture of Soviet weapons, cooperation in military and other intelligence, and the fact that many American weapons are battle tested by the Israeli army, are seen as justifying the massive infusion of funds from the U.S. In other words, Americans are not handing out charity, but buying services.

There are economists who claim that the price for these services is undervalued so that actually the Americans are getting a bargain. The same economists argue that the only reason Israel does not jettison conventional weapons for an atomic alternative is because the Americans object. Such an alternative would release vast sums of money, enabling us to operate with a smaller share of the government budget going to the army and armaments. Since they object to this change, they argue, let the Americans pay for it.

American foreign aid may really be given in exchange for very valuable and underrated services. These services may be a major cause of the government deficit and our perpetual balance of payment problems. However, assuming that these arguments are perfectly valid, this makes us mercenaries. While the mercenary performs a very valid function and has to be paid, there are far-reaching effects of such a profession on his soul and those effects may far outweigh the financial benefits.

ORIGINALLY, the establishment of an Israeli armaments industry was caused by the various embargoes placed upon us by the suppliers of such weapons. In addition, an independent Israeli armaments industry lowers the per unit cost of the weapons used by the Israeli Army.

Both of these factors are legitimate considerations for our self protection. So it makes sense to develop an independent industry. However, we seem to have arrived at the stage at which the tail wags the dog and the main purpose of our military industry is no longer to make our own weapons more cost-effective or to provide us with the necessary armaments. Rather, it has become an economic enterprise justified by its profitability. Surely this is a different matter altogether.

The most recent example of the effect of this transition is the Israeli agreement to participate in U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Star Wars. Israel was the only Western country where the decision was taken without any public discussion as to its morality. It was sufficient to be told that money could be made. In other countries, like Britain and West Germany, the financial argument was raised but so were the moral ones.

Throughout time, Jews sent their sons to study and to worship in Jerusalem. Ben-Gurion envisaged Israel as a light to the developing nations and as a realization of the prophecy of the prophets, "and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares."

Today we bring Jewish youth from abroad to spend their vacations in maintaining and becoming acquainted with military hardware. We bring Diaspora leaders directly to army camps, and such visits are an essential part of almost all missions. Have we lost Jerusalem, and even Athens, and remained just with Sparta?

Dr. Tamari is the co-director of the Jerusalem Institute of Ethics and Economics.



Production of Uzzi's

(David Rubinger)

WHEN the government's economic stabilization plan was launched in July 1985, inflation was running at annual rate of some 800 per cent. One year later, price hikes stood at some 16 per cent. By any criteria, it was an impressive achievement, not only from a political or economic point of view, but also from an intellectual one. The execution of the economic plan involved the adoption of new ways of thinking about economic processes, and the abandonment of conventional and inadequate explanations.

The route taken by economic thinking in Israel, at least the non-dogmatic one, in the years preceding the stabilization plan is very much evident in the last three articles of the book *The Israeli Economy*, a recently published collection of essays on economic developments in the third decade of Israel's existence. These articles were written in 1983 and 1984 by Ephraim Kleiman, Nissan Liviatan and Silvia Piterman and Michael Bruno and Stanley Fischer. They show how these authors were grappling with the ideas that later were to produce the package deals of late 1984 and early 1985 and eventually the economic stabilization plan.

These essays first of all explain the causes of Israel's inflation, or rather, hyperinflation. Contrary to conventional wisdom, these essays rule out the maxim that wage indexation, and the mechanism of the cost-of-living allowance are to blame for the galloping inflation. As Kleiman points out in his essay about wage indexation, the linkage of wages to prices was always partial, and by itself could have not protected wages from

erosion, let alone push up prices further.

Neither can we blame government budget deficits, the other usual "villain" in the orthodox theories of inflation as applied to what happened in Israel. As Liviatan and Piterman point out, there is no clear connection between the size of this deficit and the level of the inflation rate. In 1982 and 1983, when inflation accelerated, the budget deficit dropped.

Both Liviatan and Piterman and Bruno and Fischer offer a perspective of the inflation rate increasing "by jumps" due to exogenous shocks, which were later translated into endogenous self-propelled impulses by the policies of the government and the Bank of Israel.

Israel's inflation rate did not reach the 400 per cent level by a steady acceleration. Rather there was a series of "leaps". In 1974 inflation reached the 40 per cent "step" and remained there for about four years. In 1979 inflation jumped to about 130 per cent, and stayed there until October 1983, when it jumped to 400 per cent.

At the time of each of these "jumps," there was a balance of payments crisis. In other words in each of these dates, 1974, 1979, and 1983, concern crystallized about a foreign currency shortage, thus forcing a government action. The usual government reaction on each of these occasions was first to devalue the currency and to raise the prices of subsidized goods, fuel and electricity. The result - a sharp increase in the price level.

THE QUESTION is why did this

Understanding the past 4 By Avi Temkin

## In search of an anchor

Hyper-inflation grew by leaps, and it took the economists many tries to find ways to pin it down

one-time increase in prices result in an increase in the inflation rate. In other words, why once inflation went up, did it simply refuse to come down?

The answer, according to Bruno and Fischer and Liviatan and Piterman is that there was nothing with which to bring inflation down. A faster increase in prices meant a faster increase in money needed to carry out transactions. This greater liquidity was duly provided by the Bank of Israel and by the system of comprehensive indexation of financial assets. Thus, every variable accommodated itself to the new level of inflation, which was then for a long period the "stable" rate of inflation.

The question is what caused the balance of payments crises that triggered the rise in inflation in the Seventies? The answer according to Liviatan and Piterman is government deficits and a rise in import prices in 1974; an expansion of credit

in 1979; and an appreciation of the shekel in 1983. With the exception of the rise in import prices, all other factors were "government made."

By the time the government appreciated that it was facing a potential shortage of foreign currency, it was already too late: a large devaluation and a hike in controlled prices were inevitable.

From this stylized description of the factors that propped up prices in the Seventies emerged what was later known as the search for an "anchor." The conclusion was reached that once a rise in inflation had started there was nothing tying down the economy to the old and lower rate of price increases, since there was universal indexation of financial assets and a virtual linkage of the budget to prices. What was needed was something to tie the economy, an "anchor."

Eventually, when professors and decision-makers were left with no other choice, they recognized that

the only variable that could prove serviceable as an anchor was the rate of exchange. This was no easy choice. The idea that inflation can be stopped by stopping the devaluation of the currency was too closely connected with the name of Yakir Plesner and the dollarization plan to make it palatable to politicians and the conventional wisdom.

Not that other "anchors" were not tried in the past. In a way the government for a long time tried to make wages fill this role. After 1974 it was thought that if wages are only partially linked to price increases, the government would be able to devalue the currency without causing a proportional rise in inflation. From Kleiman's essay it is clear that this approach was a failure. What happened is that workers compensated themselves for the loss of real wages from only partial indexation by obtaining other pay rises.

Kleiman's findings show that in many cases the pay rises that workers got were larger than the losses due to partial indexation, and this caused real wages to rise, not to drop, as the government had hoped.

ONE CAN argue that from the point of view of the economy, it would have been much better to offer workers full indexation than to prevent too great a wage erosion; but that would have involved reaching an understanding that included the government, the Histadrut and the employers, which the government in its effort to make use of inflation to cut wages was not prepared to reach.

Moreover, it must be remembered that what the government was planning after 1974 was not only a drop in

the relative share that wages comprised in national income. Income was to remain where it was as a result of government policy, and so the partial linkage to inflation and a drop in real wages would have meant an absolute drop in the part of the national income that went to workers. It was in fact naive to expect wage earners to accept such a fate for the sake of the balance of payments.

Eventually everybody was convinced that wages could not be eroded this way, and in fact that the time of adjustment between price hikes and wage increases was becoming shorter. The way was open for the period of package deals, the first of which was signed late in 1984. The rationale for these package deals was that since real wages cannot be slashed using inflation, they could be slashed in return for a wage-and-price freeze.

Both articles dealing with inflation, that of Liviatan and Piterman and that of Bruno and Fischer, recommended that a cut in the government deficit precede such a freeze, while the package deals were based on a cut subsequent to the freeze. Nevertheless it can be said the premises of the package deals corresponded to those of these two essays.

Reading these two essays from the perspective of the economic stabilization plan, one is puzzled because neither of them recommended freezing not only wages and prices, but also the rate of exchange. By the time these articles were written the rate of exchange daily was providing firms and individuals with a clear signal of the price level. Daily devaluations, sometimes of as much as half a per cent, told everybody that

prices were rising at exactly the same rate. The result was that every firm and every individual had to increase its own prices and wages by the same amount. It was simply a matter of not lagging behind.

But even when this fact was fully recognized, and the economic stabilization plan launched, the government and its advisers did not abandon the idea that it was possible and necessary to erode wages by using a devaluation. The result was the 19 per cent devaluation that preceded the freezing of the exchange rate, and the large degree of wage erosion that followed in the first months of the plan.

Such moves left their imprint on the stabilization plan. Prices continued drifting upwards after July 1, 1985, which explains part of the 20 per cent increase in prices since then. A much more moderate devaluation, coupled with a long-term agreement with the Histadrut, and not for only a few months, clearly stating the targeted level of real wages, would have made life much easier for both the economy and the decision-makers. Unfortunately old habits stood in the way.

The description of the inflationary process, and the ways it was brought to partial solution prove that the struggle against inflation was to a large degree a mental one. It was only when decision makers and experts, at least some of them, gave up old and erroneous patterns of thinking about how price hikes in the economy take place and are sustained that the way was opened for an effective war on inflation.

This is the fourth and final article in a series

## New treatment for hair

N. David Gross

YOUR AVERAGE, normal young man has between 100,000 and 150,000 hairs on his head. He loses, willy-nilly, about 50 every single day. Happily, in the normal course of events they are replaced at about the same rate.

Should the falling hair fail to be replaced in sufficient quantities or at all, your young man can become very unhappy.

It is worse for a woman. While an Adam of 30 or so may believe himself to appear distinguished with a thinning crown, for hardly any Eve it is less than a calamity.

Over the years, many treatments have come on the market promising to turn Kojaks into Shock-headed Peters. Their very number indicates how illusory are the claims.

Now there has come into Israel pharmacies a preparation based on 20 years of research by a highly reputable drug manufacturer and tests by highly responsible dermatologists. Its claims are the more credible for being limited.

Foltene, as the hair restorer is named (from the Italian *folto*=hirsute), is manufactured near Como, Italy, by Crinos. It is marketed in Israel by Abic, the pharmaceutical and drug manufacturer.

Foltene comes in natty-packed boxes of 12 ampoules, one ampoule to be used every other day. Each box costs NIS 29, VAT included. The full treatment takes 120 days and the total cost is therefore NIS 145.

The liquid is applied directly to the scalp and massaged in with the fingers. There is generally a sensation of warmth at the point of application and there may be a reddening of the cheeks. Both phenomena wear off in a few minutes.

Crinos claims a roaring commercial success for Foltene in Western Europe. Simultaneously with its introduction into Israel, it is being marketed in Germany, Sweden, Taiwan, Morocco and Saudi Arabia, and several other countries. Nego-

tiations are under way with the health authorities in the U.S., Britain and Japan.

Only in one country has there been a serious setback. A large order for the Philippines was cancelled when it was discovered that Foltene does not put hair on one's chest, something that it seems is devoutly to be desired by male Filipinos.

Nor will Foltene help adolescents to sprout moustaches.

Nor can men beyond middle age derive any joy from it.

Its power is limited to strengthening weak hair-roots, not creating new ones. And only on the scalp. It won't plant hair where there has been none, nor will it restore to life roots that are dead.

Nor does it prevent greying. At least, no such claims are made by its producers or distributors. In fact, the clinical trials covered males aged between 25 and 40 and females of 35 to 60.

The active element of Foltene is used in a range of Crinos products all bearing the Foltene label: shampoos for various types of hair, to keep hair glossy and abolish dandruff; a lotion for eye lashes to repair the damage often caused by cosmetics; and a cream for cuticles which strengthens the nails.

The development of Foltene arose from the clinical studies for Crinos's first major product, a steroid, still used today in the treatment of arteriosclerosis. Rabbits would have portions of their hair shaved off, the better to check any ill-effects of steroid injections. It was observed that the hair grew back much faster around the point where the steroid was administered than at other parts of the shaved skin.

This was some 25 years ago. No attention was paid to the phe-

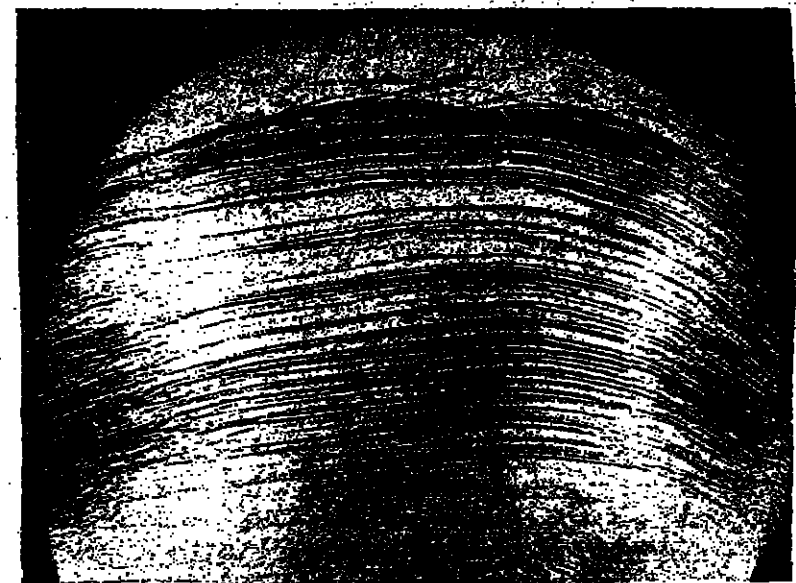
nomenon until about five years later, when Crinos's chief chemist, Dr. Giovanni Grazzani, decided to look into it. After a dozen years of work he isolated the active element in the hair regrowth, which Crinos named trichosaccharide.

This element was and still is extracted from animal mammary tissue, although most of Crinos's products are based on synthetic substitutes.

It is this animal origin which is responsible for the only malodorous section of the entire Crinos plant at Villa Guardia, just outside Como on Lake Como, one of Italy's most famous beauty spots, near the Swiss border. In atmosphere, the plant is more like a private school than a factory, with 40 per cent of its labour force of 400 being scientific workers. Its "ethical" drug output reaches the equivalent of \$34m. annually. Some 10 per cent of this is ploughed back into research. The main products are anti-ulcer drugs, anticoagulants, antibiotics and vitamin compounds.

Now we have to be a little technical. Trichosaccharide is a Crinos trade name. It is a specific fraction of mucopolysaccharide. A chemist would define it as a rictular polyanionic glycopeptide complex. For our purposes it is enough to know that "tricho" is an essential for tissues and is fundamental for the chemical equilibrium of life. Its job is to control the distribution of water and salts in the body and it has a major role in facilitating cellular and tissue exchanges. It also plays a part in stimulating protein biosynthesis.

Baldness, or alopecia, to give it its medical name, occurs when the mucopolysaccharides in the connective tissue of the hair are reduced or altered. This leads to a change in the form of the connective tissue, impairs circulation, throws the metabolism of the liquids out of joint, causes sclerosis of the tissue and, as an end result, kills the hair sheath (follicle).



Dr. Grazzani developed Foltene

in order to bring the mucopolysaccharides, and particularly "tricho", into contact with the subcutaneous connective tissue of the scalp; to increase the sulphur content of the hair follicle, prompt the synthesis of keratin (the protein that forms the basis of hair, as well as of nails, feathers etc.), improve circulation, and ensure that the hair bulb, the papilla, is properly fed.

Repeated tests in dermatology clinics of international repute, such as the St. Louis Hospital in Paris, and Milan University, have shown that "tricho" repeatedly applied to the scalp enters into the hair follicle in significant quantities and completely covers it, including the deepest area in contact with the very centre of the papilla. Furthermore, the "tricho" acts only at the follicle level, without penetrating the muscular mass deeper inside the scalp.

The effect of all this activity at the hair roots and bulbs is to stimulate regrowth, retard hair loss, thicken the hair, eliminate dandruff and reduce seborrhea (excessive oiliness). This has been tested in various laboratories by weighing batches of

subject's hair "before and after" and even by actually counting falling hair in bathroom basins.

Another test of hair loss was to count the number of hairs which come out when the hair is tugged between the thumb and index finger.

Crinos claims, with considerable supportive evidence, that toxicological tests on human beings have shown Foltene to be innocuous. Women who lose hair in pregnancy and other possibly traumatic circumstances benefit from Foltene, the company says.

Foltene is marketed as a cosmetic rather than as a medical drug. Crinos says that in general this is because the health departments of some governments take an excessive time to grant approval, and that this could enable rival companies to get in on the act.

However, Foltene has won the health authorities' approval in many countries, including Israel, as a cosmetic. This has the advantage that Abic is allowed to advertise Foltene and make it available to the general public, which it could not do if it were regarded as an ethical drug (a medical treatment available as a rule only on a doctor's prescription).



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MARKET  
PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

News from  
nowhere

The furor over bank salaries is at one and the same time one of the most nonsensical farces to emerge in the Israeli Alice-in-Wonderland economy in a very long time. Nonetheless, it contains the seeds of numerous vital issues.

The Globerson report does not exist. Some unprocessed raw material from an unrepresentative and partial response has perhaps been extrapolated and leaked. The radio, in a fit of madness perhaps, broadcast this stuff as if it was revealed truth, and after that the mob was out in full force. What happened on Wednesday was another expression of the same syndrome that exploded on the streets of Ashdod the same day and last month. Only in the case of the bank salaries the mob was led by respectable people, including MKs and others, who pretend to regard the Ashdod mob as barbarians, and themselves as the cream of society and its self-appointed protectors.

But if there are so many people waiting to sink their teeth into the banking community, it is a powerful proof that, as the prophet Hosea warned, "They who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind." The fact that Globerson's claims are garbage (most senior bankers would, as one said privately on Wednesday, "be very happy to get the \$10,000 Globerson says, have my present salary deducted from it, and keep what's left") are almost irrelevant. The glee that greeted the "publication" of the "report" highlighted the depth of feeling against the bankers that they have done nothing to assuage.

"They" is, of course, a sweeping generality. One of the by-products of the jihad unleashed against them will be to highlight the differences between the banks. When talking in terms of salaries, the prime offenders will inevitably turn out to be Lemli and Discount. At Hapoalim they make a pittance, as a report on this page notes, and as has long been well-known. At Mizrahi the wage levels are also low, except — it is thought — for the very top, which may be one of the reasons why that bank still seems so unsettled.

That leaves Lemli and Discount. Discount has not yet fully grasped that it is no longer a private bank in which the owners play themselves and their staff whatever they fancy. That the bank effectively passed into public control in October 1983 was something the Recanits could not come to terms with.

Lemli is a case in itself. Not having the excuse that Discount had from 1935 until 1983, its top management nevertheless succeeded in divorcing itself from the supposed "publicness" of its Jewish Agency ownership, that it believed it could pay itself salaries and perks on a par with the world's finest. Even after everything that has happened, and despite changes throughout the bank, as far as they themselves are concerned there has been no change in the way the top level acts, and in the apathy and/or incompetence demonstrated by the board.

They seem to honestly believe that it's no one's business but theirs to know how much ex-chairman Ernest Japhet and the four joint general managers raked in until Japhet and two of the others left for one reason or another, and that the survivors still presumably get to know how much compensation they paid Japhet after he was forced out. 2½ years ago the public — which bears the cross of the "arrangement" because of their stupid manipulation of their shares — has no right to know about. They don't understand that their insistence in being driven around in American cars really does "pluck the eyes out" (to use the expressive Hebrew term) of bystanders.

Just possibly, the Globerson affair will bring the people at Lemli to the realization of what is happening. The passions that gave birth to the Bejski Commission are still simmering and unless they can make a total break from the past, it will catch up with them and engulf them.

## Trade gap widened in quarter

By AVI TEMKIN  
Post Economic Reporter

Israel's trade deficit widened in the third quarter of the year, despite a marked increase in exports, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday.

The bureau said that due to an increase in imports the trade gap was 17.4 per cent higher in July-September than in the second quarter of 1986. The deficit, not including

The figures showed that exports continued their marked recovery which started in the summer. The average monthly level of exports excluding diamonds was \$490m. in the April-June period.

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the last three months, up 12 per cent from the monthly average in the previous quarter. The increase however, was more than offset by a surge in imports in the July-September period.

The value of merchandise imports rose in the third quarter some 13 per cent, the bureau said, adding that the increase was especially marked during last month, when it totalled \$839m.

In the first nine months of the year the excess of imports of goods over exports totalled \$1.75 billion, up 16 per cent from the same time last year. Imports rose during January-September period 17 per cent, to a total of \$6.77b. During the same period exports also showed a rapid increase. In January-September,

they went up 17.4 per cent to a total of \$5.02b.

A spokesman for the bureau noted that industrial exports registered a marked recovery in the last months. Their monthly average in the third quarter rose 14 per cent from the previous three months.

Even such sectors like metals, machinery and electronics, which suffered from a slowdown in sales abroad in the first half of 1986, registered a 16 per cent increase in exports in July-September, compared with the second quarter.

Industrial exports, excluding diamonds, totalled some \$3.3b. since the beginning of the year, an increase of some 11 per cent from the first nine months of 1985.

## BANK HEADS

(Continued from Page One)

appear at the committee only if he could obtain a copy of the document. "Only after we determine if the report is true we will consider whether to convene top bankers," he said.

Shapira's remarks prompted a sharp reply from Tzaban: "Even the biggest carpet produced in Shapira's plant isn't large enough to cover up the stink it caused by the banks' managers' wages," he said.

Tzaban and Aridor then proposed that a subcommittee should be established to investigate, with the aid of an independent audit, the earnings and fringe benefits of the managers. This would pave the way for a disclosure of bankers' wages.

Ariel Weinstein (Likud) warned the committee members that the report of huge wages had sent shockwaves through the banking system. "I have heard of cases when employees yesterday simply refused to carry out instructions given by managers, as a form of protest for the huge wages," he said.

But Ramon and Tzaban said they would fight efforts to delay investigating the issue. "We will not let you. We will not approve any measures connected with the commercial banks if there are delays," Tzaban said.

While all the major banks were saying the allegations contained in the Globerson report — if indeed the report existed — were untrue, Bank Hapoalim was offering the strongest denials. They were backed up by Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar. The labour federation's holding company Hevrat Ha'Ovdim has a controlling stake in Bank Hapoalim.

Kessar explained on Wednesday that Hapoalim's wage scale is uniform and that the gaps between grades were not very large. "Top management," he said, did not earn a great deal more than middle-level and junior managers. Although Kessar did not say it, he implied that other banks' senior management pay levels were divorced from the regular wage scale.

Hapoalim's chairman, Prof. Eitan Berglass, termed his Tel Aviv University colleague's figures "imaginary."

Statements earlier this year by former Hapoalim managing-director Giora Gazit indicate why that bank feels both insulted by Globerson's figures and yet vulnerable to their implications. Gazit said his average gross salary during 1985 was \$2,800 a month and that he received about \$1,400 after deductions. The next echelon of senior deputy general-managers apparently get similar sums.

Even taking into account the value of the managing-director's Peugeot 505, provided at bank expense, his colleagues' 504s and the value of the loans bank officials may get at reduced interest rates, plus whatever other fringe benefits Hapoalim offers its staff on a collective basis, their incomes remain very far removed from Globerson's lowest figure of \$10,000.

Nevertheless, Hapoalim executives expressed concern yesterday that if the Knesset or any other authority demanded it, the top ranks would put their salaries on public display. The embarrassment, however, would be over how small they are, not how large.

FALL. — Two-year-old Shabar Navon of Netanyahu fell from the window of her family's third-storey flat yesterday but landed unharmed on a pile of sand.

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Advertisers group forms  
panel to settle disputes

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Advertisers Association has formed an arbitration unit to enforce the ethical standards and mediate disputes within the industry, the association said.

The arbitration committee, headed by former district court judge Eli Natan, will deal with disputes among association members, and between members and clients. It will also hear grievances by a third party, client or advertising medium, who alleges to have been dealt with unfairly by an advertising agency. Other members of the arbitration committee are accountants Gad Somech and Yigal Breitman, and advertising executive Amnon Arif.

The Advertisers Association's regulations on ethical conduct include, among others, the requirement that advertising claims be true, legal, moral and fair and that members not compete with each other by offering "unreasonably" better financial terms to clients. A member is also supposed to preserve his independence and not depend on client or media in a worker-employer relationship.

The arbitration committee will hear disputes of a financial or other nature, which would otherwise be taken to a court of law. The committee's decisions will be binding. Advertisers Association Chairman Avner Barak said the arbitration institution is an important step towards regulating relations among advertisers, advertising agents and the media in Israel.

Survey finds hotels do  
strong Succot business

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Netanya appears to be the most popular venue for next week's Succot holidays, a recently completed Tourism Ministry survey has found. All the three-, four- and five-star hotels in the city are fully booked for the holiday, with some 40 per cent of the reservations made by visitors from abroad.

The pick-up in tourism is also evident in Herzliya and Tel Aviv where foreign tourists also account for 40 per cent of the booking and all three-, four- and five-star hotels are completely filled for the holiday.

In Jerusalem, the percentage of tourists is also high — 40 per cent in three-star hotels and full occupancy in four- and five-star facilities. However overseas tourists only account for 10 per cent of the total.

In the Dead Sea region only the five-star hotels are full — with 30 per cent of the clientele, tourists. Three- and four-star hotels are only expected to be half full with half the reservations made by foreign tourists.

Eilat's occupancy record is nearly as good as that of Netanya's, with 90 per cent in three-star hotels and full occupancy in four- and five-star facilities. However overseas tourists only account for 10 per cent of the total.

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'Opec in  
accord on  
extending  
current quota'

GENEVA (Reuters). — United Arab

Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Al-Oteiba said Opec ministers were making significant progress on deciding new quotas. But he added, if they failed they would agree to extend the present output restraint until the end of the year.

"Today there is noticeable progress in tackling the quota problem," he told Reuters in an interview yesterday. But he said "extension of the present arrangement is in hand."

He also said he did not feel oil market demand justified an increase in the cartel's ceiling — effectively 16.8 million barrels per day at present.

Senior gulf sources have said Saudi Arabia and Kuwait oppose a simple extension of the current arrangement, and want a wholesale overhaul of quotas.

But Oteiba said "it's not opposition. I don't think any members will oppose, and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are sacrificing more than anyone else, together with the Emirates. So we are in the same boat and talking the same language."

London shares  
up sharply in  
brisk trading

LONDON (AP). — Share prices on the London Stock Exchange rose sharply in active trading yesterday, taking off at the opening bell and scarcely looked back during the day.

Banks, oils and telecommunications stocks led the rally, with metal and forming the only sector to show small losses.

The market was not thought to be much affected by Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson's speech to the Conservative Party conference, which did not deal with the main issues the financial community is worried about. More interesting was an opinion poll showing the Tories gaining popularity.

In the British government bond market, prices of shorter-dated issues gained ½ point and longs were up ½.

Matam suspected of VAT non-payment

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Finance ministry officials suspect Matam, the Moshav Movement's merchandising company, of systematic failure to report and pay VAT.

This week the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court ordered the managing-director of Matam, Moshe Salomon, and its chief accountant, Shaul Yehoshua, released on bail.

FINANCIAL DATA  
ISRAELI CURRENCY VS. U.S.

## ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Shekel Interest Rates  
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month  
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	9.10	7-13.50%	8-14.00%
HAPOLIM	25.9	8-15%	10-15.75%
DISCOUNT	21.9	8-17%	9-17%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	6-15%
FIRST INTL	23.7	6-15%	7-17%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.  
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.  
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

## PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES

	MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5,250	5,250	5,250	5,250
STG (£10,000 pounds)	9,375	9,375	9,375	9,375
DMK (100,000 marks)	3,625	3,625	3,625	3,625
FRF (100,000 francs)	3,000	3,125	3,125	3,125
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3,375	3,375	3,375	3,375

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

## SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (October 9)

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep. Rates
	Buy	Sell	
Currency basket	1,493.9	1,502.0	1,492.1
U.S.A. Dollar	1,472.8	1,492.2	1,471.3
Deutsche Mark	0.7362	0.7455	0.72
French Franc	1,210.5	1,236.8	2.07
Japanese Yen	0.0025	0.0027	0.22
Dutch Florin	0.0020	0.0021	0.22
Swiss Franc	0.6520	0.6601	0.64
Swedish Krone	0.0021	0.0022	0.21
Norwegian Krone	0.0020	0.0023	0.20
Danish Krone	0.1954	0.1978	0.19
Finnish Mark	0.0021	0.0022	0.21
Canadian Dollar	0.9410	0.9528	0.89
Australian Dollar	0.6588	0.6670	0.43
S. African Rand	0.0357	0.0361	0.03
Belgian Franc	1,047.1	1,060.2	1.03
Austrian Shilling	1,065.7	1,079.0	1.04
Italian Lira	1	1	1
Jordanian Dinar	1	1	1
Egyptian Pound	1	1	1
ECU	1,535.0	1,554.1	1,544.4

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

## EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(October 9)

## PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON A.M. FIX	435.80	P.M. FIX	435.75
	PARIS NOON FIX	432.64	ZURICH P.M.	433.38
SILVER:	LONDON EFX	572.00		
PLATINUM:	LONDON P.M.	591.50		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON P.M.	140.75		

## FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

	Forward Rates	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	121/11	2,003/50	48/43	66/61	121/11
POUND STERLING	121/11	1,424/50	112/110	178/175	342/337
SWISS FRANC	58/78	1,631/020	58/80	82/78	152/142
JAPANESE YEN	44/1	154.75/85	33/31	44/41	85/80
FRENCH FRANC	520/560	6,550/10	165/175	260/280	520/560
ITALIAN LIRA	3300/3425	1384.55/45	1095/1165	1625/1750	3300/3425
DUTCH GULDEN	59/53	2,264/55	18/16	28/25	59/53
BELGIAN FRANC	1200/1300	41,605/625	10/12	15/15	1200/1300
DANISH KRONER	80/70	7,541/035	38/40	60/60	80/70
S. AFRICAN RAND	1620/1720	1,032/97	31/28	44/40	1620/1720
EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT	1650/1670	4,882/40	600/640	830/880	1650/1670
FINNISH MARK	3155/3195	0,538/087	86/83	123/118	3155/3195
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR		7,337/020	1115/1135	1650/1670	

Formula for determining forward rates: high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.

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## Free money

MONEY is the commodity handled by the banks. So it is natural, in a country where electric company employees get free electricity, for bankers to get free money.

This might be one argument to offer in favour of the inflated earnings of top bank managers reported by Prof. Arye Globerson of Tel Aviv University. Mercifully, this particular argument has not been brought up since the report was made public this week. But another, only slightly less provocative justification now bandied about is that the emoluments of top bankers here are in line with, if not lower than, the pay received by their counterparts in the U.S. banking system, and in major Israel industries.

Their pay arrangement, in other words, is perfectly reasonable, economically speaking.

It could perhaps seem reasonable if Israel were another U.S., the richest country in the world, and if its own major banks were genuinely profitable financial institutions and not poor guests at the government's subsidy table, which is what with one solitary exception they all are. For the 200 or so top bankers in Israel to be earning anywhere from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a month after the Bejski Report is nothing short of outrageous.

Ah, respond the banking apologists, but Prof. Globerson's figures are themselves outrageously inflated. They are not based on any previous research, and they are not even official.

Of course they are not official. The officially certified figures for the earnings of top bankers are treated in this country as though they were subject to the same principle of confidentiality that obtains between Swiss banks and holders of their numbered accounts, and not an aspect of the banks' financial performance that properly belongs in the public domain. This is precisely the reason why Prof. Globerson, blazing a trail for future investigators, had to go digging for figures himself.

True, his figures are tentative and not above challenge. But the \$5m. recently awarded Bank Leumi's Ernest Japhet as consolation prize for stepping down, in deference to the Bejski recommendations, from his directorial post would seem to indicate that the professor is not wide of the mark.

A major reason for the secrecy in which the royal-sized figures for the banking salaries-cum-perks - mostly perks - have been shrouded, is that their disclosure could, so it was feared, undermine Israel's entire wage structure. Lower-rank banking officials could this past year cite them in resisting the belt-tightening regime ordered by the Bank of Israel.

So could school teachers in opposing the savage cuts in personnel and teaching hours forced by the government, and the hospital nurses, too, in refusing to give up their astronomical wage demands that have been decry by the Treasury as setting a disastrous example for other groups of employees.

Now this is what they are all doing. They are all pointing to the Globerson report. And with justice.

Cutting the pay of the 200 or so top bankers by one half, or even two thirds, will not save the country. But not cutting it may have an infinitely more damaging effect than granting the hospital nurses all their demands. The Knesset and the government should take it up as a matter of the greatest urgency.

## Our man in Washington

ISRAEL being a small country, who gets appointed to what, especially in the public service, is always a subject of almost pathological curiosity. That curiosity, reflected in media coverage, lends the appointments an aura of importance that inflates them beyond their true weight.

Thus, for example, the fate after rotation of the bevy of aides Mr. Peres gathered round him at the Prime Minister's Office has been the focus of almost as much attention as rotation itself.

However, one of these mooted appointments - itself a point of contention between Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir - is of larger public interest. That is Mr. Peres's apparent resolve to appoint his young political aide, Nimrod Novick, as Israel's next ambassador to Washington, replacing Meir Rosenne.

As foreign minister, Mr. Peres no doubt wants someone in the U.S. capital in tune with his views - especially since that embassy has been populated at the top with Mr. Shamir's appointees.

But the job of ambassador to Washington is not only an important and most prestigious diplomatic post in this reason, always been filled by persons of prestige, rich diplomatic experience, or both, for itself: Eliahu Elath, Abba Eban, Ah Efraim Evron, Yitzhak Rabin, Simha Dinitz.

In principle, the position should devolve from within the foreign ministry, if the minister of this department of government is to be the ministry has some suitable candidates too.

The only justification for reaching outside the ministry to name a personality whose estate already a resource that Israel wishes to de-stage, as was the case with Mr. Rabin and Mr. Mr. Peres's candidate has no such credit useful and important his service as an ambassador, and however promising his career, it do a disservice to the loyal and able candidate foreign ministry, or to diminish the stature of

## SOVIETS

(Continued from Page One)

lem with his father. When that is resolved, he can leave also.

Ziv said that as far as he knows there has been no change in the Soviet position that Fleurova's husband will not be allowed to leave before resolving the problems with his father.

Shirman was set to arrive here last night, and intense media interest has developed around the Fleurova-Shirman case.

To foreign correspondents it seemed clear that, like last year in Geneva, the Soviets have stolen a march on the U.S. by holding daily press conferences in which they exude sweetness and light. During their press conference yesterday the Soviet spokesman stressed that "it is necessary to give up the idea of using military and technical means to overcome regional conflicts." They also emphasized that progress on arms control should take precedence over all other issues during the Reagan-Gorbachev talks.

Also holding a press conference yesterday was the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, an umbrella group of 38 Soviet Jewish organizations throughout the U.S. Pamela Cohen,

called on President Reagan to approach to free his dissident, and to demand of Gorbachev the release of all Soviet Jews.

Cohen said that plans to demonstrate against Reagan-Gorbachev if our action in favour of the Soviet Jewry is not met. On Wednesday Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that he would be sorry if demonstrations on behalf of Soviet Jewry are held during the summit.

Meanwhile, it was revealed in Jerusalem last night by the Soviet Jewry Information and Education Centre that Grigori Stetsenko, 24, a refugee from Krivoy Rog in the southern Ukraine, who was sent to a psychiatric hospital after he was told he must leave the Soviet Union before tomorrow.

# Ailing bear - Soviet 'need' for Reykjavik

Mikhail Agursky

WHAT IS BEHIND the Reykjavik meeting? Why was it necessary for President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev to meet a short time before their summit scheduled for early 1987? It was definitely the Soviets who initiated this meeting, and it looks as if Gorbachev is anxious to forestall some possible happenings during the next few months.

Indeed, the general impression is that the world balance of power is rapidly changing in favour of the West, which demonstrates the tremendous success of the Reagan administration's foreign policy. Moscow's so-called peace offensive shows that at least some Soviet leaders are aware of certain unfavourable developments in world affairs, and are doing their best to prevent any further impairment of the USSR's influence on them.

Soviet leaders - again, at least some of them - are trying to freeze current spheres of influence, aware that time is working against the USSR.

I believe that the Reagan administration fully understands this point. The main difficulty facing the U.S. in its dealings with the USSR is that the Americans do not know exactly when to start real negotiations.

As far as one can understand it, the Reagan administration's dominant political philosophy in relation to the USSR might be expressed more or less as follows:

The USSR is an essentially expansionist and aggressive state which would expand everywhere it does not meet with determined resistance. It is such resistance alone that contributes to international detente.

A BRILLIANT exposition of American policy towards the USSR was given by Walter Laqueur in *Commentary* some time ago. But while one can support wholeheartedly a great deal of what he says, some parts of it are open to strong criticism.

There can be no doubt that deter-

mined resistance to Soviet expansionism is a *conditio sine qua non* for world peace. The root of the present crisis in international affairs is that Nixon and Kissinger essentially obviated resistance in the Third World, relying on a mistaken assessment of the world balance of power, which only encouraged the USSR. The very fact that the Reagan administration stopped Soviet expansion and succeeded in putting the USSR on the defensive is a very great contribution to world peace.

But Laqueur's argument has several weak points. First of all, he claims without any evidence that termination of the Soviet thrust would necessarily bring our world to detente. Secondly, he does not specify what he means by "termination of Soviet expansionism." Does he mean the achievement of a *status quo*, or the successful thrust to free new areas from Soviet control?

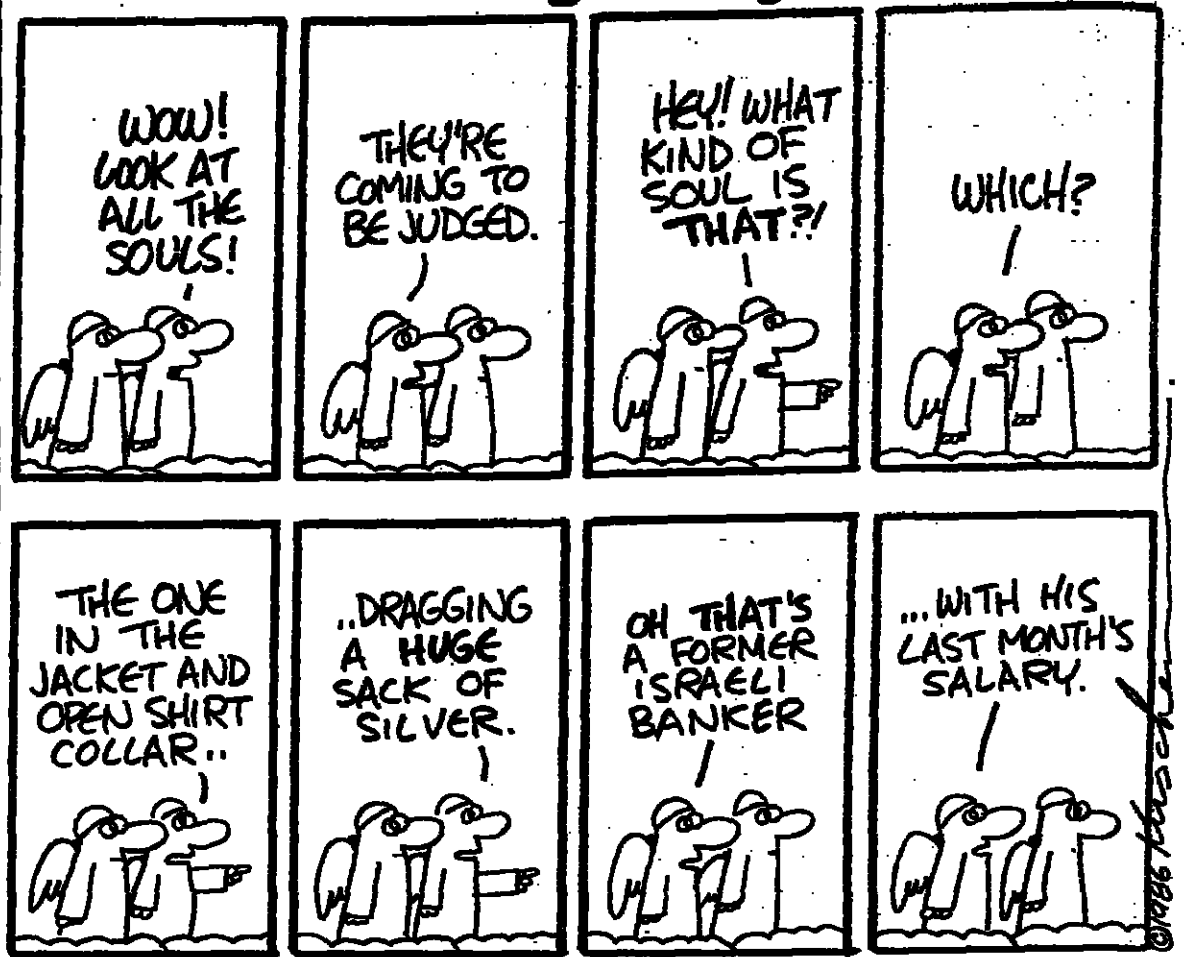
Laqueur's promises of detente after terminating Soviet expansion must have a more solid basis. In fact, one can make a reasonable forecast of a possible Soviet answer to such a strategy. One can envisage that even if Soviet expansionism could be contained, the USSR would be able to exploit various regional conflicts to cause trouble to American allies or to extract political benefits. The Middle East conflict provides an excellent opportunity for such a strategy.

Another excellent Soviet leverage is the exploitation of international terror, which the USSR controls quite efficiently and for which it is largely responsible.

One can suggest optimistically that in the long run the West will win. But in the short term the first victims will be "frontier" states, and especially Israel, which will have to pay a much higher price for the eventual Western victory than other Western countries, let alone the U.S.

LAQUEUR also asserts that all Soviet internal crises are exagger-

# The Friday Dry Bones



ated and that the USSR remains a very mighty superpower. This assertion cannot be substantiated but if it is right, there is no reason for the USSR to retreat or even to stop. Its best survival strategy against the Western thrust would be to launch a low-level tug-of-war on the Soviet periphery and beyond.

Therefore, one can see that the weakest point of the strategy of the thrust against the USSR in order to achieve detente is the lack of clarity as to what will constitute an acceptable situation in international affairs.

I am afraid, however, that this American strategic concept is a new version of the discredited MacArthur doctrine of the 1950s that there is no substitute for victory. People like MacArthur, who wanted to launch a total war against China - which would have left all Europe open to the Soviets - cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that there has to be temporizing over some basic international conflicts, which only time can resolve.

Every success could become a fail-

ure. This applies also to the Reagan administration's tremendous success in dealing with the USSR. The administration must determine exactly what it wants and abandon any messianic hopes of a quick solution to a problem which must inevitably take many, many years to resolve. In the meantime, it must not endanger its "frontier" allies unnecessarily.

THE ROOT of American mistakes is the continuing lack of understanding of the Soviet system. Walter Laqueur, for example, dismisses summarily all existing models of Soviet society including the totalitarian and the modernization models.

According to him, one must also disregard Soviet power politics, since they explain nothing. He will have nothing to do with cognitive perception, which claims that both superpowers have wrong impressions of each other. He also ignores the fact that one of the USSR's main reasons for expansion could be its lack of success in modernization. According to him, the only relevant model of Soviet society is the internal dynamic of the superpower

which tries to expand in all directions unless met by determined resistance. As a former systems analyst, I can claim that the main weakness of this anti-systemic approach is the lack of understanding that reality is not one-dimensional. It is multi-dimensional. That is why it would be dangerous to regard any society, and especially such a complex society as the Soviet, from the viewpoint of only one model. In fact, all models ever offered as explanations of Soviet society are relevant, but none of them alone can explain Soviet society. Soviet society is multi-dimensional and therefore all existing models must be applied simultaneously.

The present American administration does not have a multi-dimensional view of the USSR, the country which still represents the most dangerous challenge to world peace and freedom. That is why no decisive results can be expected from Reykjavik, apart from some second-rank partial achievements, unless President Reagan makes his own breakthrough against the resistance of those who determine American foreign policy.

## POSTSCRIPTS

**P.S.** THE PUBLISHER of a Dutch-language version of the Soviet Communist Party daily *Pravda* says he had decided to end the venture because of falling sales after just five editions.

But Vincent Steinmetz of Amsterdam said the project had made a "good profit," even though the last edition was expected to sell only 150,000 copies compared with 150,000 when he launched the weekly digest of *Pravda* material a month before.

Steinmetz admitted most people who had bought the Dutch edition for the first time never bought it again.

"But the Soviet Embassy in The Hague liked it very much," he said. Steinmetz's British-based company plans a weekly German edition next, and intends to work its way around Western Europe.

**P.S.** A WELSH computer operator has claimed the world record for bathing in baked beans, after spending over four days immersed in a bath filled with them to raise money for charity.

"I never want to see another baked bean again," said Barry Kirki, 31, after completing 100 hours in his bath.

The worst part was having to climb back into that horribly slimy bath after each of the brief rest periods. I was allowed under Guinness Book of Records rules. Every time you move, the beans ooze all over the place.

A spokesman for *The Guinness Book of Records* said there is no separate "beans" category, but that the present record he had for sitting in "liquid food" was 72 hours. "It would seem to be a very good performance," he said.

**P.S.** THE SMALL sultanate of Brunei has claimed the longest name in the UN diplomatic directory - Ambassador Awang Ahmad Bin Pehin Orang Kaya Digaadong Seri Diraja Dato Laila Utama Awang Haji Mohamad Yusoff.

The sultanate is the newest and 159th member of the UN. It was admitted in September 1984.

**P.S.** IN THE MARKET for a warthog skull, a human kneecap, an ostrich egg or perhaps a bat skull on a stick? Look no further. Harry Kooperman - rock musician turned bone peddler - has what you need and then some.

Kooperman is the tattooed proprietor of what can be innocuously described as a specialty shop. Its grand opening in a trendy downtown area of San Francisco recently shows he approaches the bone business with the enthusiasm of an art student learning about the Dutch masters.

"For me, this is like a kid owning a candy shop," said Kooperman, 30, as curious customers trickled into Maxilla and Mandible, patterned after a bone shop in New York City. "To be in here with all this incredible merchandise every day is a dream come true."

Kooperman gestured toward shelves holding human shoulder blades and vertebrae. Wrist, ankle and tiny ear bones were nearby. Shown in cases are snake and bat skeletons and skulls from assorted critters - bobcats, foxes, skunks, beavers, muskrats, rats.

Prices range from \$2.50 for a single human rib to \$275 dollars for a warthog skull and on up to \$1,250 dollars for an entire human skeleton.

"I don't want to sound like a snob," he said. "But I think it takes the more intelligent and educated people to see the beauty in bones. This is truly sculpture in its purest form."

**P.S.** A POLICEMAN has been convicted and jailed for six months for biting off another officer's ear lobe during a rugby match between two Welsh police forces.

A jury at Cardiff Crown Court found Constable Richard Johnson, 31, guilty of wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

The violence you used was a dreadful example of football hooliganism," Judge John Rutter told Johnson. "Violence by players on the field and spectators off it is a sickening feature of life today."

## READERS' LETTERS

**TEL AVIV'S AMERICAN COLONY**

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I share the concern of Robert Rosenberg that the American Colony (the hyphen in Tel Aviv-Jaffa) has been allowed to deteriorate.

There were more than 20 prefabricated wood-frame houses brought from Jonesport, Maine, in 1886. Now, only a handful remain. I have told the story of the Palestine Emigration Association in *The Fore-runners*, published in America in 1981, and more recently in *Hanach-shonim*, published by Museum Ha'aretz in 1985. It is a great story about an heroic venture. It was the first major effort to establish an agricultural community outside the walls of Jaffa. Those involved predicted that the commercial centre of modern Israel would follow right there to the north of Jaffa. There was courage, drama, and pathos.

Rosenberg is right in hoping for a revitalization of the American Colony. Let us hope that it gives this and future generations an opportunity to reach out and touch a significant moment of history. And, let us hope further that whatever is done there shall speak for peace and understanding. That would be the best memorial of all for those pioneers from Maine.

REED HOLMES  
Jonesport, Maine.

## THE PLACE OF WOMEN

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - Lea Shakkid believes that she should be able to serve as a woman in a religious council else this would be a serious case of discrimination which should not be tolerated in a democratic society.

Since religion and religious bodies are not democratic by nature, why should a woman become a member of such a council when there is not even a female representative in a democratically elected body such as the Israeli cabinet?

NATHAN WARSZAWSKI  
Bonn (Kfar Menahem).

## IMMIGRANT MORTGAGES

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - In her letter entitled "Mortgages for new immigrants" (September 12), the assistant to the minister of absorption claims that the ministry "does not impose limitations on new immigrants as to the size of the flat they purchase." This claim is disingenuous.

The Ministry does not limit the size of flats only for those *olim* who have no need or desire to finance part of the purchase with mortgage money. Everyone who wishes to make a down payment of less than 100 per cent must obtain mortgage funds, and in Israel almost all mortgage funds have been nationalized and are allocated by the government bureaucracy. That bureaucracy limits mortgage loans to *olim* buying flats less than 85 square metres, unless they are South Africans.

Ms. Nachmias, the assistant to the minister, justifies this by claiming

that "it is only fair that (an immigrant who can buy a large flat) receive less than an immigrant without such means."

Here we have the crux of the matter. In Israel credit is a privilege, to be distributed according to a bureaucrat's conception of fairness, rather than a commercial service. In any "normal" market, one borrows as much as one can afford, as much as a lender thinks is profitable. It is irrelevant whether anyone thinks the mortgage debt size is "fair," just as the fairness of a person's hat size is irrelevant.

In a system where the government's fingers are everywhere, then everything becomes an issue of "fairness" and of politics. The answer is to completely eliminate the government as a user and as a grantor of credit. "Fairness" is a red herring.

STEVE PLAUT  
Berkeley, Calif. (Haifa).

## AMNESTY POLICY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - President Chaim Herzog has emphatically declared that he will suspend any consideration of amnesty to members of the Jewish underground so long as demonstrations for their release continue.

Mr. Herzog's attitude or policy has surely been reported in countries having political prisoners unjustly incarcerated. The Soviet Union is an obvious example. Imagine Mikhail Gorbachev employing Herzog's policy against the release of Soviet prisoners of conscience.

I also have in mind South Africa. Surely it would be a terrible thing if President P.W. Botha were to declare that he was only following the

lead or principle of President Herzog by postponing all consideration of granting amnesty to imprisoned black terrorist Nelson Mandela so long as the world clamours for his release.

PAUL EIDELBERG  
Ramat Gan.

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